

INVISCID ANALYSIS OF THE PLUME
CREATED BY MULTIPLE ROCKET ENGINES

Part II

Description of the Computer Programs

by

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ABSTRACT

In this second part, the computer programs for the calculation of the single jet and the five-jet interaction regions are discussed in detail. Input and running instructions are given and coarse grained flow charts are presented. Complete listings of the programs are also given.

The program for the two-jet interaction problem is discussed only as it deviates from the five-jet program.

1. INTRODUCTION

The basic method used to calculate the single jet and the interaction regions of two-and five jets has been described in Part I of this report. Sample calculations have also been reported.

In this second part, the programs are discussed and running instructions are provided.

In Section 2, the program for calculating the single jet is presented. A general description of the program is followed by specific input and running instructions and by coarse grained flow charts. A listing of the program is given in Appendix A.

In Section 3, the same information is furnished for the five-jet interaction program. The program listing is given in Appendix B.

Finally, in Section 4, the deviations of the two-jet from the five-jet interaction program are enumerated. For the two-jet program only input instructions and a program listing (Appendix C) are given since the basic program is essentially the same as that described in Section 3.

2. SINGLE JET PROGRAM

2.1 DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

2.1.1 THE DEPENDENT VARIABLES. As is described in Part I, the dependent variables are represented by a column vector W with three elements. While this notation is convenient for analytical treatment, for numerical work one has to distinguish between the elements. Thus we write the transpose of W in the form

$$W^T = \{w_1, w_2, w_3\}$$

For computational purposes it is still more advantageous to use arguments as follows:

$$W(M, J) \quad J = 1, 2, 3$$

where the first argument denotes the position along the arc (see Fig. 1) and the second distinguishes the element.

2.1.2 CALCULATION PROCEDURE. Given the W vector at all points M along the line L the values at $L + 1$ are calculated. In order to evaluate the values at $M, L + 1$ we need the properties at $L, M \pm 1$ and M , as indicated by the shaded area in Figure 1.

The calculation starts near the boundary and proceeds towards decreasing M , i.e., towards the axis. Referring to Figure 1 we notice that in general the point $M = MO$, $L + 1$ cannot be calculated with the same procedures since the jet boundary point is located at a different distance from the point L, MO . The procedure chosen was as follows: First, the values of W at two points $L + 1, MO-1$ and $MO-2$ were evaluated. Next, the new boundary

point at $L + 1$ was calculated according to the method described in Part I, Appendix 2. Then the values of W at M_0 were obtained by quadratic interpolation.

On the axis all elements of W are zero (see Part I, Appendix 1). The gas dynamic variables at these points were obtained by quadratic interpolation using the appropriate symmetry conditions.

2.1.3 CALCULATION OF THE JET-BOUNDARY. The method used for the calculation of the jet boundary has been discussed in Appendix 2 of Part I. In order to calculate the pressure gradient normal to the jet boundary, the pressure at a number of mesh points has to be available. Thus, these values were stored along the six rays closest to the boundary and along five arcs L , $L - 1$, $L - 2$, etc. In addition the values of P on $L + 1$, $M_0 - 1$ and $M_0 - 2$ are available. From these values the pressures along the normals to the boundary are interpolated and the pressure gradient calculated.

2.1.4 REFINEMENT OF MESH. The polar coordinate system is chosen such that the jet boundary diverges less rapidly than the coordinates $\theta = \text{constant}$. Therefore, mesh points are continuously lost on the boundary. Also, the distance between the mesh points increases and the resolution is consequently decreased. Therefore, whenever the number of points along an arc decreases below forty, rays are filled in halfway between the existing rays. Thus the angle increment $\Delta\theta$ is divided by two. The values of W at these new mesh points are obtained by linear interpolation.

Care has been taken to take this subdivision into account in the storage of the pressures near the boundary as described in the last section. This necessarily complicates the program logic for this portion of the program.

2.2 INPUT DATA

The following data have to be given as input:

GAM constant ratio of specific heats.

D ϕ angle increment between polar rays.

BK initial polar angle, measured from the axis to the boundary, divided by D ϕ .

SR radius of the initial data arc.

XO distance of the nozzle exit from the origin of the polar coordinate system.

LAML relative step size $\Delta r/\Delta s$ for the first step. At subsequent steps this value is calculated.

FACTOR This is the safety factor for the step size; a value of 0.9 to 1.0 yields stable calculation. If FACTOR is put equal to zero the calculation uses the constant value LAML for the step size.

LL total number of arcs to be calculated.

ALP factor to weight the radii of curvature R^o and R^l . It has to lie between 0.5 and 1.0, a value of 0.6 yields good accuracy. The following data govern the output print (see also Section 2.3):

IPRINT If this quantity is one, results are printed out in cylindrical coordinates. If it is two the print out is in polar coordinates.

DELPNT interval between planes or arcs printed out.

FF ratio of DX/DY for print out in cylindrical coordinates.

In addition to these input constants the initial data have to be read into the program. This input consist of the following properties:

- i) Flow angle with respect to the polar coordinate system.
- ii) Total velocity.
- iii) Pressure.

2.3 OUTPUT DATA

There are two options for the output: if IPRINT is put equal to one, properties are interpolated on mesh points of a cylindrical coordinate system. This data is printed and stored on tape for use in conjunction with the jet interaction programs. On the other hand, if IPRINT is equal to two, the gas dynamic properties are printed and stored on tape for the actually calculated polar coordinates.

For print out in cylindrical coordinates the number of mesh points across the jet width must lie between forty and eighty. The program automatically determines the increment DY such that there are between 40 and 80 mesh points and the DY is a "reasonable" number, in the sense that it contains a minimum number of digits. If the jet boundary diverges such that more than 80 points would be needed in a cross plane, the program automatically drops every second point and increased DY by a factor of two.

2.4 LIST OF PRINCIPLE SYMBOLS USED IN THE PROGRAM.

Dimensions used are indicated wherever applicable.

ALP averaging factor for radius of curvature.

ALPHA angle between line parallel to axis and boundary at L.

AN (30) storage array for D ϕ values.

B (30) storage array for BK values.

BETA alpha for plane L + l.

DELPNT print interval.

D ϕ angular separation of rays in degrees.

DX distance between cylindrical planes.

DY mesh distance in cylindrical plane.
 ENT entropy.
 F the F functions of W.
 FACTOR safety factor, used in determining LAM1.
 FF ratio between DX and DY.
 FM (3) $F_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}}$
 FPL (3) $F_{+\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}}$
 GAM constant ratio of specific heats.
 IFLAG current polar arc being computed.
 II number of jet planes stored.
 IPRINT determines output in cylindrical or polar coordinates.
 LAM1 relative step size $\Delta r/\Delta s$.
 LL number of polar arcs to be calculated.
 M grid point on jet arc.
 MAX number of points on plane in cylindrical coordinates.
 MN (30) storage array of MO values.
 MO no. of rays plus two from axis to boundary.
 MOR (3) stores: Mach No., tan B2 and density respectively.
 MR reference quantity for pressure locations.
 ϕ angular distance from ray to axis.
 P_2 pressure value on normal vector.
 P_3 pressure value on normal vector.
 P(6,10) storage array for pressure values.
 PL(6) radii of arcs where pressure is stored.
 PN pressure gradient on normal to boundary.

Pr boundary pressure value.
 Q(3) the Q functions of W.
 Q1 total velocity.
 QM (3) $Q_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}}$
 QPL (3) $Q_{+\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}}$
 R density at boundary.
 R1 density.
 R2 distance from boundary to location of pressure P_2 .
 R3 distance from boundary to location of pressure P_3 .
 RH (30) storage array of RR values.
 RH ϕ distance of point from axis in cylindrical coordinates.
 RR distance of polar arc to vertex.
 RS radius of curvature of jet boundary.
 S center of difference scheme.
 SR radius of initial data arc.
 THETA angle between axis and boundary point.
 THETC Theta plus angle between axis and pivot point.
 U boundary velocity in direction of jet axis.
 UL velocity component in direction of axis.
 UM angle that determinates variable LAM1.
 UVP (3) stores U, V velocities and pressure.
 V boundary velocity perpendicular to jet axis.
 VL velocity component normal to jet axis.
 W3D(3, 80) W storage array for cylindrical values.
 WJ(100,3)storage of jet W values.

WJET (30, 100,3) storage array for WJ values.

WM (3) $W_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}}$

WP (3) $W_{+\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}}$

XO distance from origin of polar coordinates to nozzle exit.

XB distance of plane in cylindrical coordinates.

YB jet radius.

YH (30) storage array of jet radius values.

Note: All lengths are made dimensionless with the nozzle exit radius.

2.5 OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

The following instructions apply to the IBM 7094 - 7044 DCS computer configuration.

2.5.1 RUN REQUEST. This request will in general contain the following information

- i) Name of operator, date, etc.
- ii) Identifying name for output tape.
- iii) Time estimate. This depends on the number of polar arcs calculated.
As a rough estimate, one can assume that 75 arcs are calculated per minute.
- iv) Number of lines printed. As a guide, about 2500 lines may be assumed to be printed for every minute of calculation.

2.5.2 CONTROL CARDS

- i) One SETUP card is required for writing the output tape.

The tape drive used to load the tape must be specified on this card.

- ii) An ATEND card will give a post-mortem dump if the run is terminated by unusual conditions.

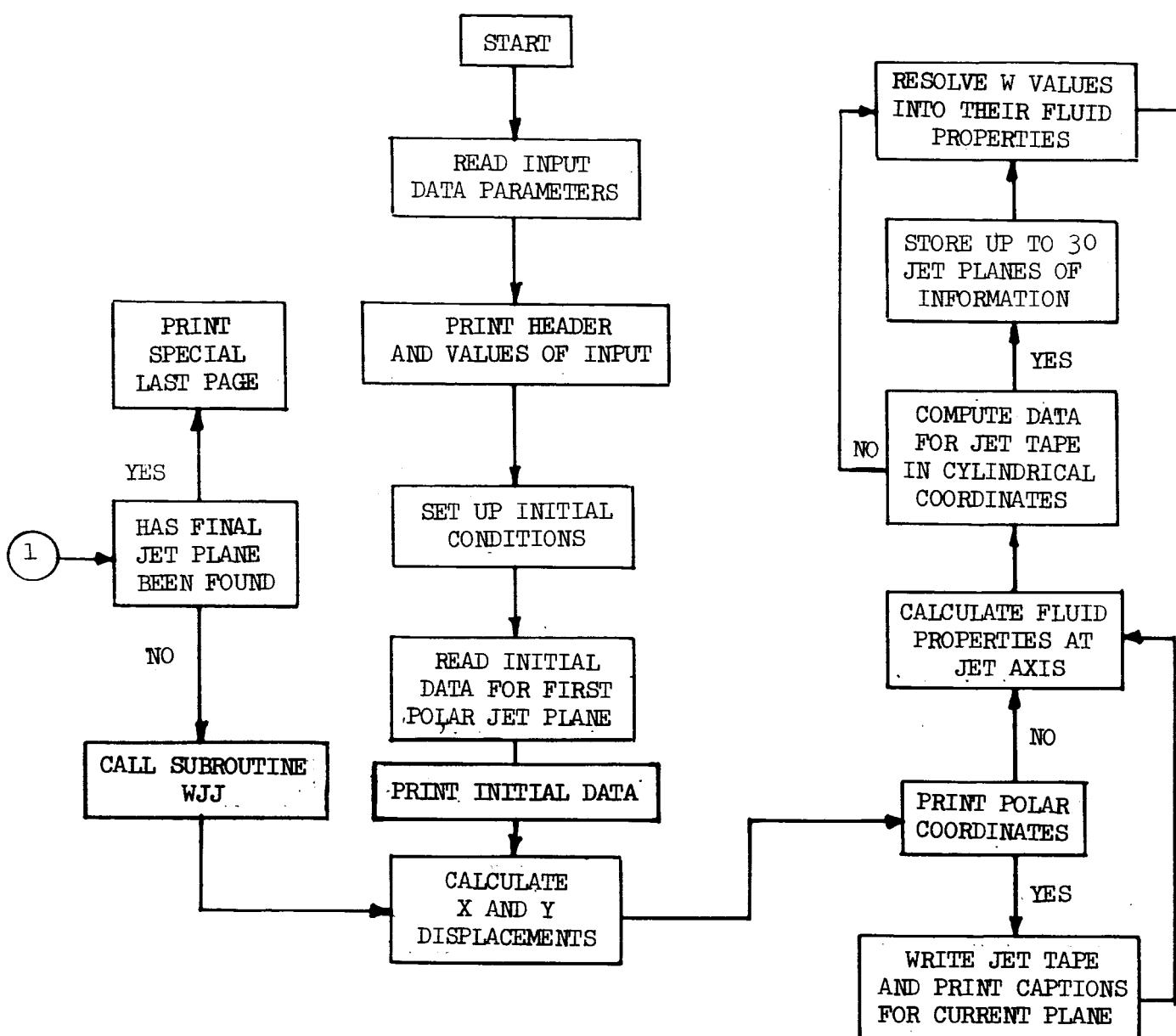
- iii) The EXECUTE IBJØB card selects the IBSYS monitoring system for loading the binary deck.
- iv) The IBJØB card uses ALTIØ, a version 13 option, which requires fewer cells for the I/O package.

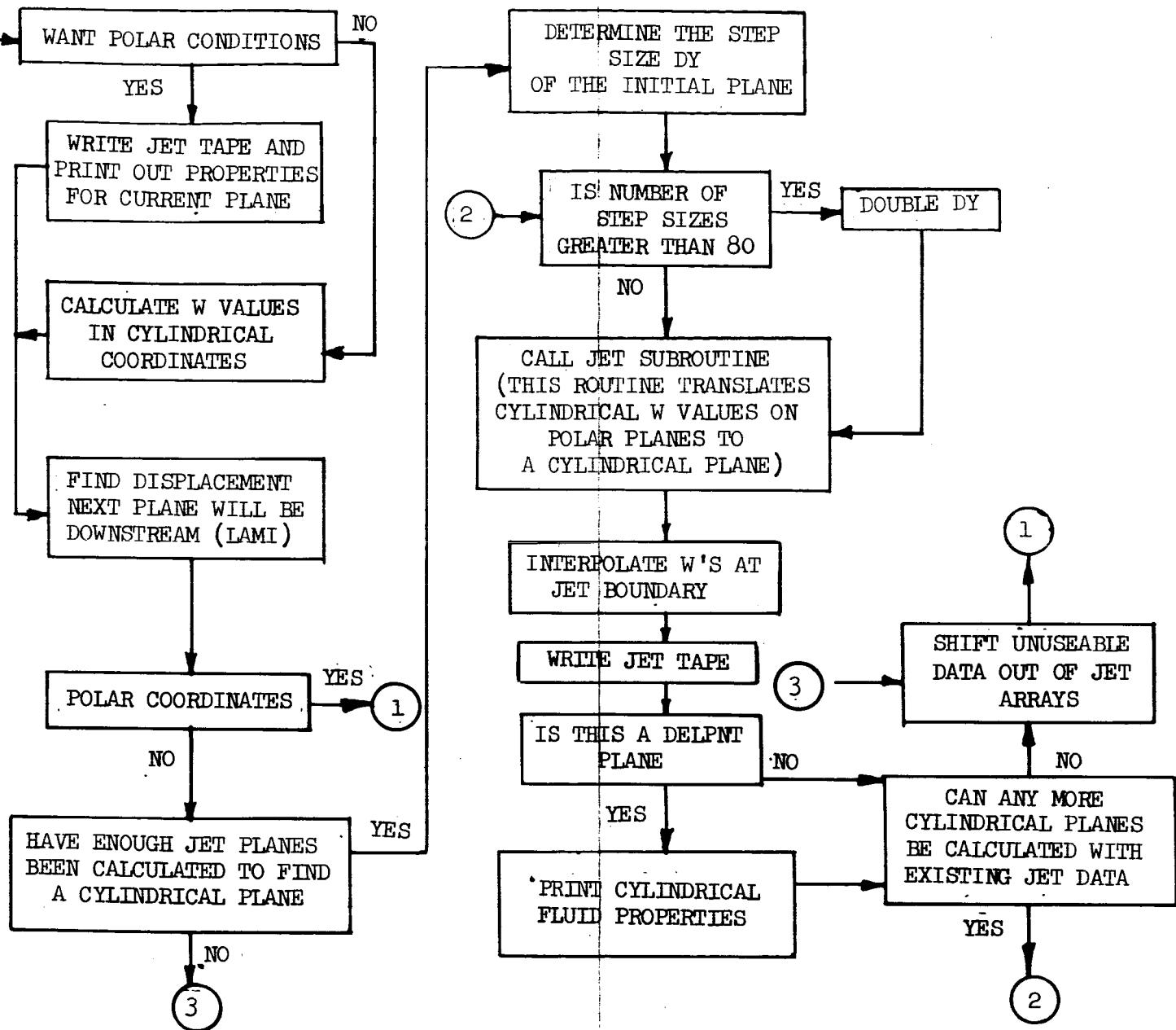
2.5.3 BINARY DECK. The binary deck consists of the main program (MAIN) and the following subroutines: WJJ, PRES, PROPWJ, WJET, PROP3D, JET, POLATE and FILES. These names appear in the appropriate binary deck, starting in column 72.

2.5.4 DATA CARDS

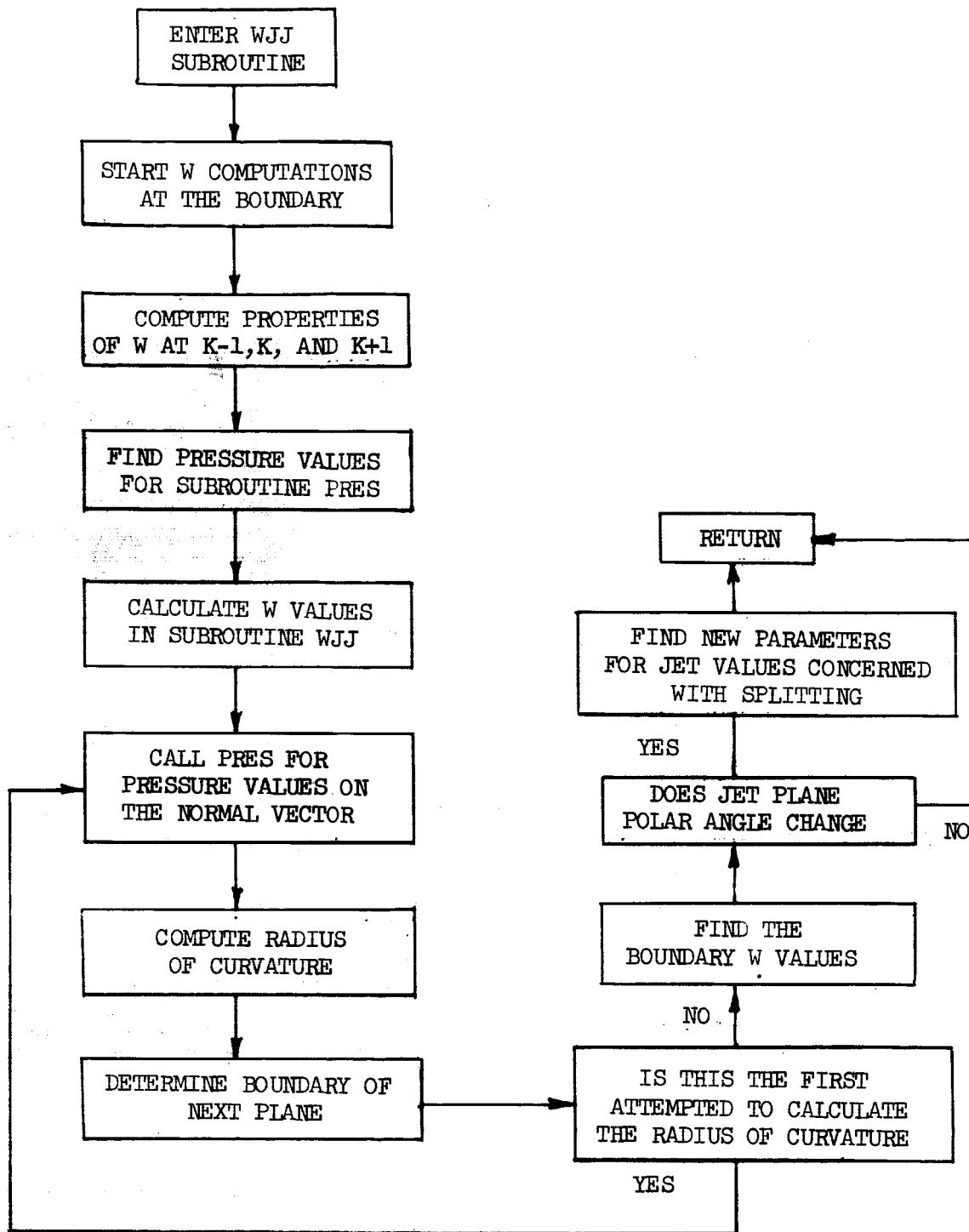
- i) An end of file card, with a 7 and 8 punch in column one, or a \$ DATA card (starting in column one) separates the binary deck from the data cards.
- ii) Two input cards (see Appendix A) are read as input, followed by the initial data cards.

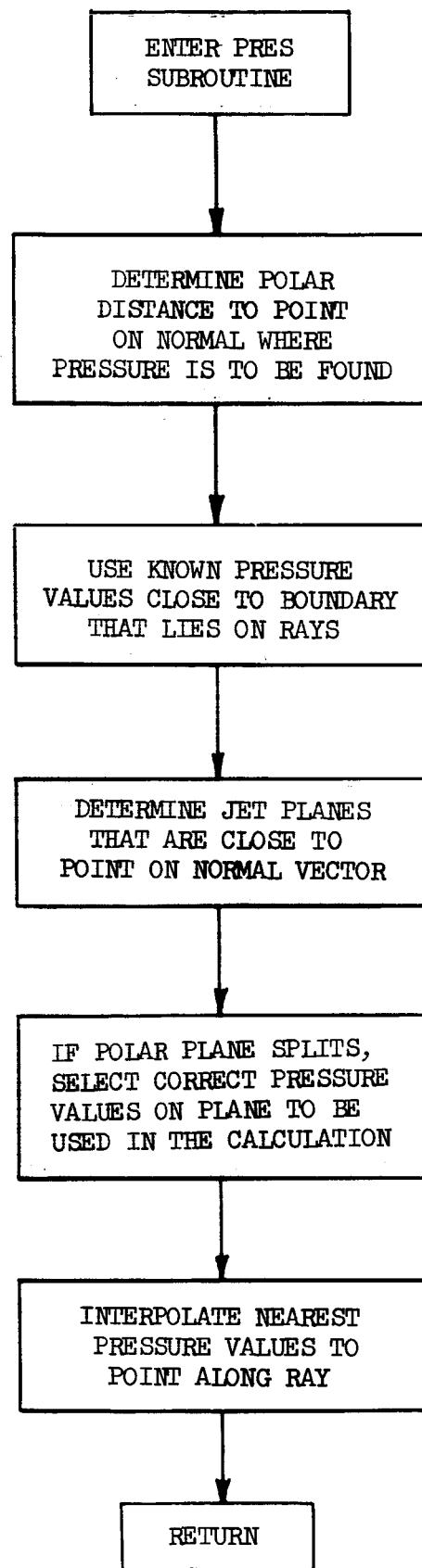
2.6 FLOW CHARTS FOR SINGLE JET PROGRAM

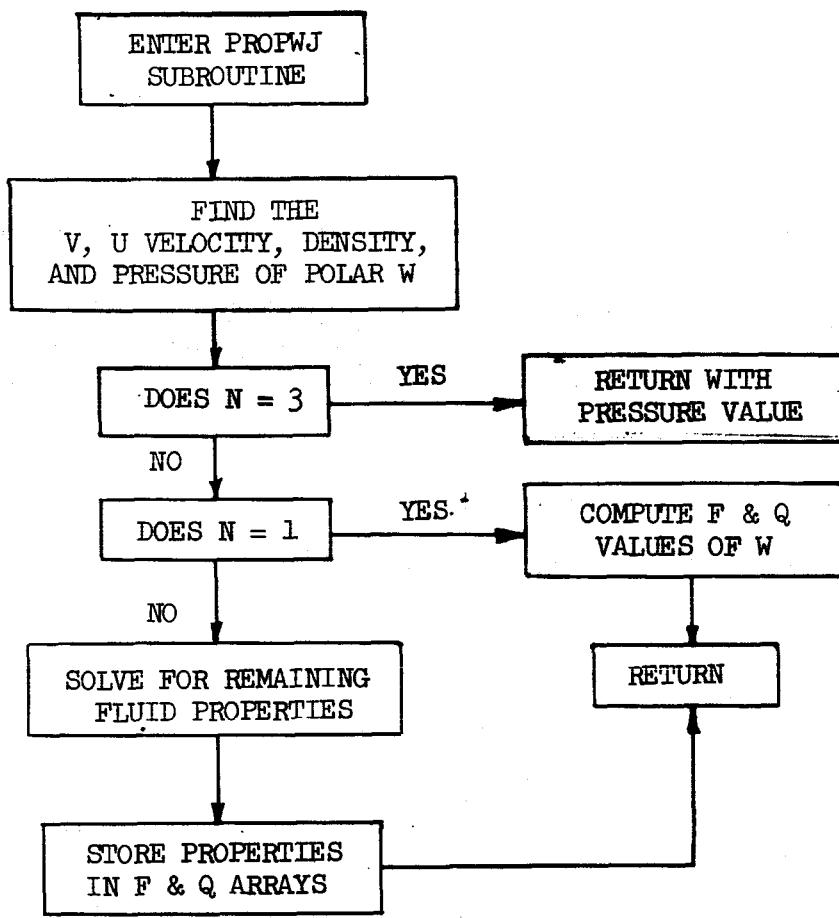


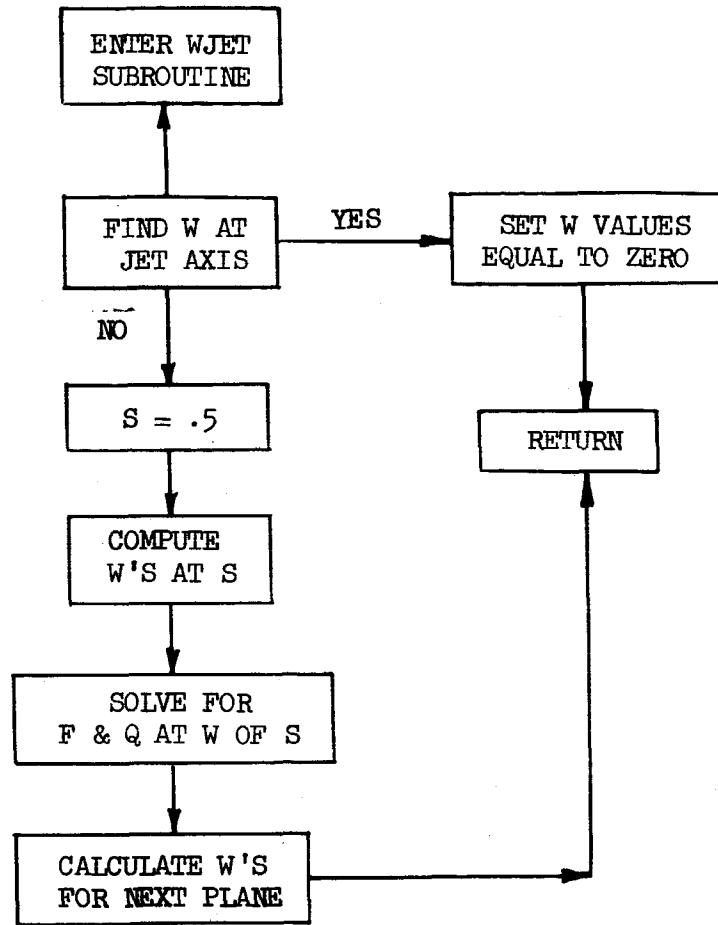


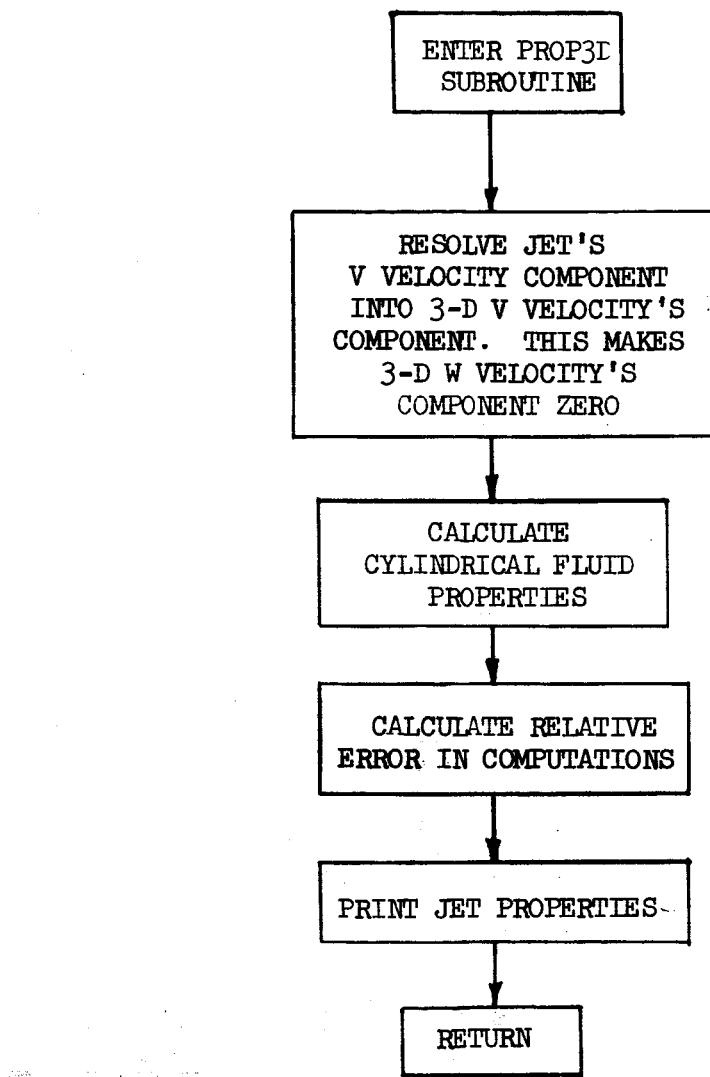
11-2

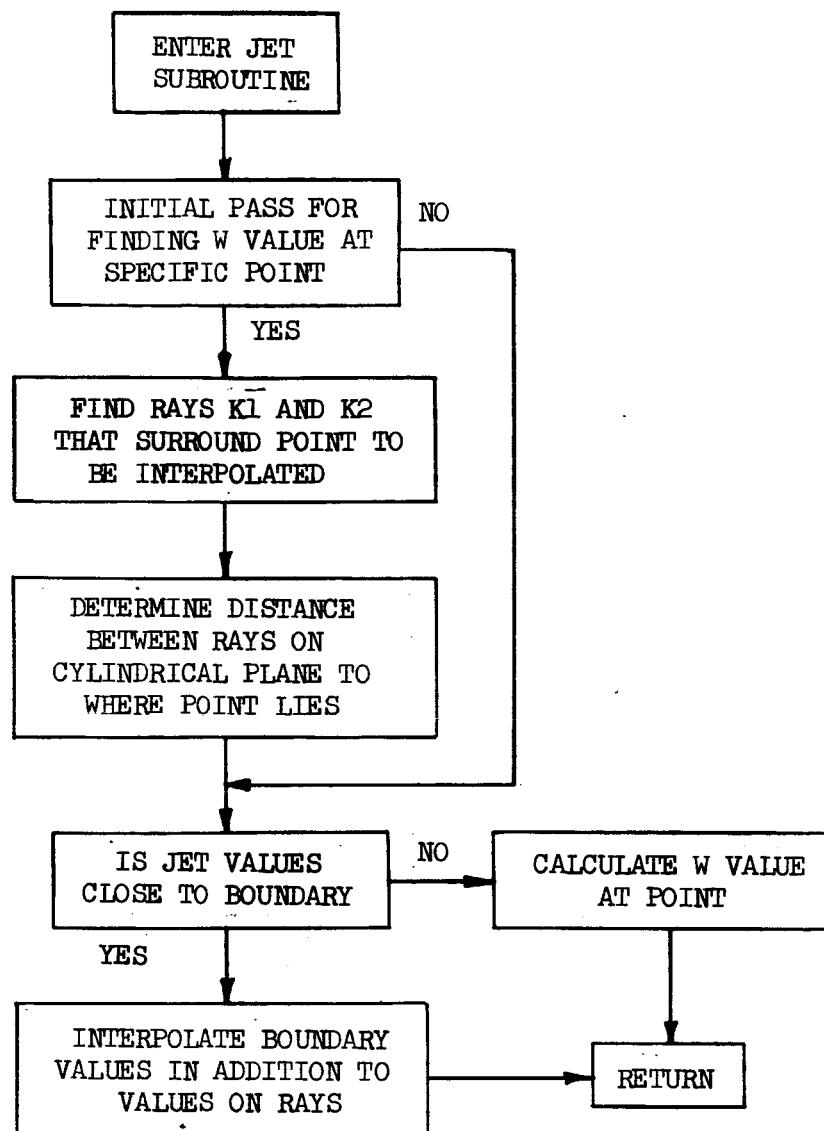


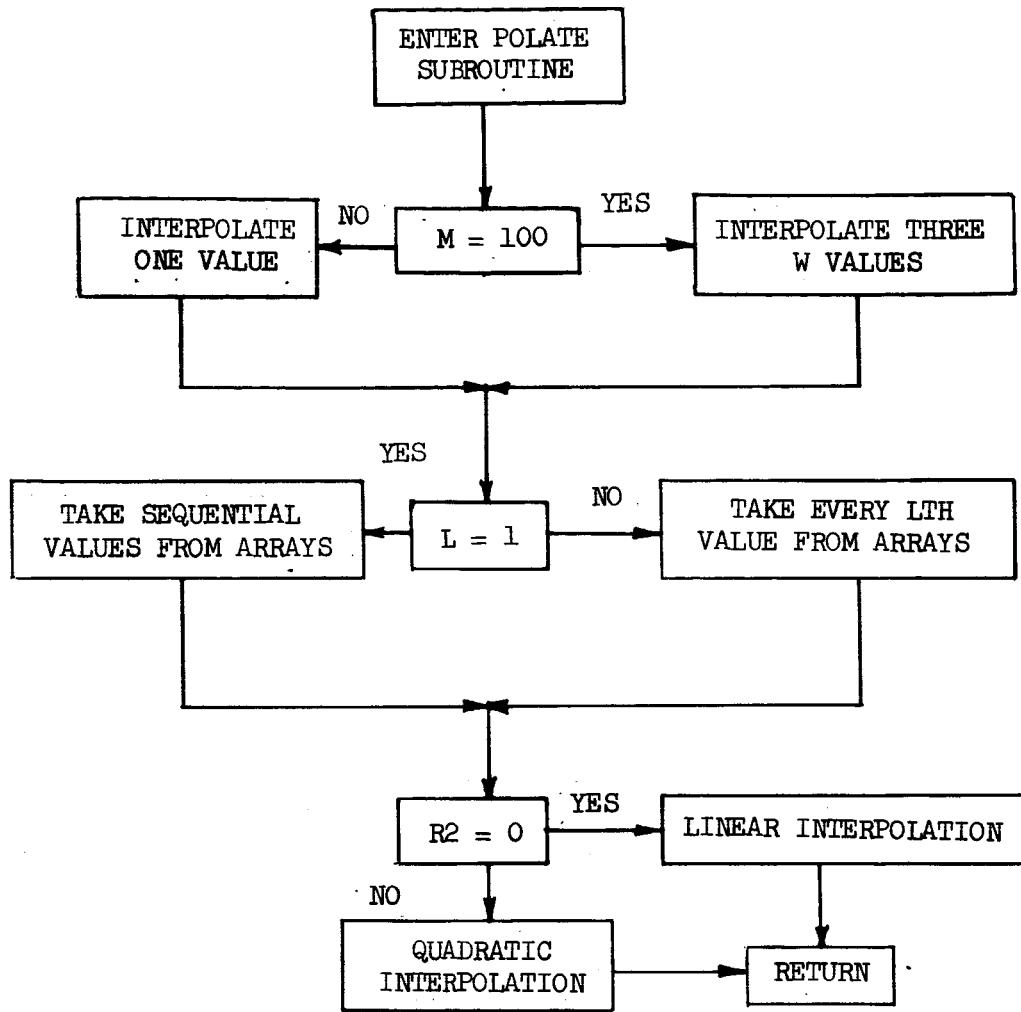












3. FIVE-JET INTERACTION PROGRAM

3.1 DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

3.1.1 THE DEPENDENT VARIABLES AND THEIR STORAGE. The dependent variables are represented by the elements of the column vector W as given in Part I, Appendix 1. For the three-dimensional flowfield, W has 4 components. Thus, using the notation of Section 2, we use subscripts to distinguish these elements and write the transpose of W as

$$W^T = \{W_1, W_2, W_3, W_4\}$$

The basic grid in a cross plane $x = \text{constant}$ is shown in Figure 2A. At each point M, N we have to store the four elements. Hence, similar to the discussion in Section 2, we could use the three-dimensional array

$$W(J, M, N) \quad J = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

However, since only an octant of the $x = \text{constant}$ plane is calculated, this would result in very inefficient use of available core storage. Therefore, the vector W is stored as indicated in Figure 2B in two two-dimensional arrays as follows:

$$W_1(M, N) = W13(M, N)$$

$$W_2(M, N) = W24(M, N)$$

$$W_3(M, N) = W13(N, M)$$

$$W_4(M, N) = W24(N, M)$$

Thus, the first two elements are stored in two triangular regions of core storage which are an exact image of the physical plane except for a

translation (see below). The last two elements, on the other hand, are stored in the triangular region symmetric about the diagonal in the core storage. Every point in the physical plane has thus two image points in the core storage. In particular, this also applies to the auxiliary points necessary for the application of the boundary conditions as discussed in Part I. This necessitates a translation of the field as indicated in Figure 2B. The axis of the center engine ($y = z = 0$) is located at $M = 5$, $N = 2$. Only the small region $M \leq 3$, $N \leq 3$ and the diagonal $M = N$ are unused in the storage.

The interaction plane, $y = D$, during the two-jet interaction phase is divided into M_0 intervals. Hence, this plane translates into $m' = M_0 + 5$ in the core storage.

3.1.2 EXPANSION OF THE THREE-DIMENSIONAL REGION. The two nearest jets start to interact at the point $M = M'$, $N = 2$ when the jets just touch each other. As the single jets expand, the intersection of the jet boundaries wanders along the line M' towards increasing N . This process governs the expansion of the three-dimensional region in z -direction. The program tests at each step whether a new mesh point will be swallowed by the three dimensional flowfield in the step about to be calculated. If this is the case the area is enlarged such that all the necessary auxiliary points are available for the calculation in a manner described in Part I.

The three-dimensional region also grows in y -direction from the interaction plane towards the center line of the center engine. This growth is determined by comparing the values calculated with the three-dimensional program with those obtained by interpolation of the single jet values at the corresponding points. If the two values differ by more than a small

percentage C_1 the point is considered to be inside the three-dimensional region and a new row $M = \text{constant}$ is added as auxiliary (or boundary) points with values obtained by interpolation from the single jet results.

When the three-dimensional region reaches the diagonal $z = y$, five-jet interaction begins. At that moment the flow remains no longer symmetric about M' . Therefore, the three-dimensional region is extended into the region $M > M'$ by reflection. The three-dimensional region then is allowed to grow in direction of increasing as well as decreasing M . The growth towards increasing M is again governed by testing the calculated three-dimensional values against interpolated single jet values. The tolerance for this growth, C_2 , can be chosen different from C_1 .

No provisions have been made in the program to allow the jet boundaries to contract. If the calculations are carried too far downstream that the single jet boundary starts to converge towards the axis, the calculation stops.

3.1.3 REFINEMENT OF THE MESH SIZE. It may be desirable to use a smaller mesh size in the early stages of the two-jet interaction zone. This can be done by simply specifying the number of planes to be calculated with the refined mesh. The number of these planes is denoted by JUMP1. If JUMP1 is given a nonzero input value, the program proceeds as follows: The mesh size $\Delta y = \Delta z$ is divided by two by shifting the interaction plane in the core storage from $M' = M_o + 5$ to $M'' = M' + M_o$ as indicated in Figure 3. However, in the print out the values along the interaction plane are still labeled as $M = M'$ and N . Those at $y = D - \Delta y/2$ are labeled as $M' - 1, N$, etc. Thus there is a one-to-one correspondence between core storage and grid points, independent of the refinement. However, the actual step size used is

printed at the top of each plane print out.

If the specified number of planes has been calculated with the refined mesh, the program automatically drops every second point and shifts the values to the appropriate locations corresponding to the unrefined input data.

If the number of planes JUMPl is chosen so large that the interaction region reaches the diagonal before the specified number of planes is calculated, the program automatically enlarges the mesh as discussed above. Subsequently it reflects the flowfield about the interaction plane as discussed in Section 3.1.2.

Finally, the maximum number of M is 80; thus $M_o \leq 74$. Now, if M_o is chosen close to that value and still a refined mesh is to be used, then clearly the shifting in core storage described above is not possible.

In this case the program calculates the two-jet interaction region in the same fashion as with the regular mesh size but with $\Delta y = \Delta z$ half the regular value. In this case, however, the calculation must be terminated when the three-dimensional region reaches the diagonal.

3.1.4 CHOICE OF DIFFERENCE SCHEMES. Three different damping mechanisms are incorporated in the program. These will now be considered separately.

3.1.4.1 Gradient Damping. This method was described in Part I, Section 3.3 and 3.5.1. The difference scheme is centered at $S = \frac{1}{2} + O(\Delta x)$ and s is calculated as follows:

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 1 + AS0 \left(\frac{\lambda_e}{\lambda} - 1 \right) + AS1 \cdot \frac{\lambda}{W_i} \left[F_{i+1,o}^l - F_{i-1,o}^l \right] \right\}$$

$$+ AS2 \cdot \frac{\lambda}{W_i} \left[G_{i_o,+1}^l - G_{i_o,-1}^l \right] \}$$

Here W_i denotes the element of the vector W used to calculate S and F_i and G_i are the corresponding elements of the vector valued function F and G .

If $AS1 = AS2 = 0$ and $AS0 = 1$, then

$$S = \frac{\lambda_\ell}{2\lambda} = \frac{\Delta x_\ell}{2\Delta x}$$

i.e., the scheme is centered halfway between the initial plane and the furthest point that could be reached without violating the Courant-Friedrichs-Lowy condition. This means that the region of influence approaches that of the characteristics as close as possible. The situation is shown in Figure 4A for the two dimensional case. According to the local stability condition, the maximum allowed step size is Δx_ℓ , i.e., the point P could be calculated. Choosing S as given in the last expression in effect means calculating W at the point P and then interpolating linearly for $W(x + \Delta x, y)$ between $W(x, y)$ and $W(x + \Delta x_\ell, y)$. The accuracy of this scheme is, therefore, only of first order.

If $AS0 = 0$ but $AS1$ and $AS2$ are different from zero, the scheme is of second order accuracy as long as the damping factors are of order one.

This is the actual gradient damping method discussed in Part I, 3.3.

Usually, the first or second element of W is chosen ($i = 1, 2$) since these vary strongly in marching direction and are anti-symmetric about the interaction plane.

3.1.4.2 Artificial Viscosity Damping. This method is also discussed in Part I, 3.3. With $D_\lambda \neq 1$ the accuracy of the scheme is only of first order. This scheme has only very recently been tested and requires additional investigations.

3.1.4.3 Laterally Uncentered Difference Scheme. The principle of this scheme is graphically shown in Figure 4B for the two-dimensional case. In the first step, values at $x + \Delta x/2$, $y \pm TT \Delta y$. The second step is similar to that for the basic scheme.

It was hoped that this scheme would yield better results in the case where the theoretical shock location was close to the interaction plane. However, the contrary was observed; choosing $TT < \frac{1}{2}$ resulted in smaller gradients. Consequently, this scheme has subsequently been used only after imposing shock jump conditions in the early stages of the two-jet interaction regions, where it prevents overshoots after the discontinuous jumps.

3.2 INPUT DATA

Data to be given as input and their meaning are given here.

GAM is the ratio of specific heats, assumed constant.

RDJ is half the separation distance of the centerlines of the two nearest jets in exit radii, i.e., D.

MO is the number of grid intervals chosen for D. It can be at most 74.

LMIN the number of the initial plane. It is one for the first run, for for a continuation run it is the previous LMAX plus one.

LMAX Last plane to be calculated for given run.

DPRNT This property governs the output print. If it is set equal to zero, every calculated plane is printed out. If it is given a finite value, results are printed out roughly at x-intervals specified by the number. Since Δx is variable, the program prints out the next plane downstream of each interval.

LAMO is the ratio $\Delta z / \Delta y$ and has the value one.

The following data pertain to the single jet calculations:

CN is the radius of the initial data line for the jet calculation in exit radii.

CXR is the distance of the center of the polar coordinate system from the nozzle exit plane.

The following tolerances are used.

CC is the tolerance on entropy undershoot. A value of 0.9 is satisfactory.

FACTOR is $\sqrt{3}/8$ multiplied by a safety factor for stability considerations. The safety factor can be of the order of 0.9 to 1.0

C1,C2 tolerances, determining the lateral spreading of the three-dimensional regions. Values of 0.05 to 0.10 are reasonable.

The following data govern the calculation of the first few interaction points:

IFLG is the number of points at which shock conditions are initially imposed. This will usually be zero or two.

ALF is the fraction of Δx by which the calculation is receded from the interaction point, as discussed in Part I, 3.5.4.

IDIV is the number of intervals in which this element is divided.

JUMPL is the number of planes calculated with a refined mesh.

JUMP is the number of planes calculated with laterally uncentered difference scheme.

TS, TT give the fraction of uncentering for this scheme (see 3.1.4).

Finally, the following damping factors are used:

AS0 is used for centering the difference scheme according to the locally allowable step size (see 3.1.4).

AS1,AS2 are the damping factors in centering the difference scheme according to the local gradients (see 3.1.4).

IJL determines which element of W is used in the damping factor. It is either 1 or 2 (see 3.1.4).

DL,CL is the artificial viscosity term discussed in 3.1.4.

3.3 OUTPUT DATA

The first information printed after the input data is the distance from the nozzle exit at which the interaction begins.

On top of each printed plane the following data are printed.

L, the number of computed planes. L = 1 is the initial plane.

LAM1 and LAM2, the relative step sizes $\Delta x/\Delta y$ and $\Delta x/\Delta z$. For the five jet program the values are identical. X, the distance of the plane from the nozzle exit. Zl, the coordinate of the jet boundary intersection with the interaction plane, and DY the mesh size in the cross plane.

Below this heading, the calculated values of density, pressure, temperature, entropy, velocity components, speed and Mach number are printed for each M and N. In the last column a symbol indicates how the values were obtained. A point calculated in normal fashion by the difference scheme has the symbol N. If the values were obtained by interpolation from the single jet values, they are distinguished by the letter J. Finally, those points that were calculated in the jet region with the difference scheme traversing the jet shock in the "wrong" direction and were subsequently replaced by jet values are characterized by the symbol E.

3.4 SUBROUTINES

Various subroutines and their function will be briefly discussed.

3.4.1 AUXILIARY POINTS SUBROUTINE (AUXPTS). This subroutine allocates the values of W corresponding to the auxiliary points to the proper storage locations. These values are obtained from those of the regular mesh points by using the reflection principle to satisfy the boundary conditions.

3.4.2 PROPERTIES SUBROUTINE (PROP). This subroutine calculates a variety of thermodynamic data from the basic dependent variables, w_i . Given the total enthalpy H,

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1}$$

the density, R, is evaluated from

$$R = a \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - (b/a)} \right\}$$

where:

$$a = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} w_2 (2H - V^2 - w_2^2)^{-1}$$

$$b = \frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma} w_1^2 / w_2$$

and where the lateral velocity components are given by

$$V = w_3 / w_1 \quad W = w_4 / w_1$$

Subsequently we have

$$U = W_1/R$$

$$P = W_2 - (W_1^2/R)$$

$$M^2 = (U^2 + V^2 + W^2) R/(\gamma P)$$

There are six input options to this routine, selected according to the last of the input variables, as follows:

Option one computes the elements of both F and G.

Options two and three calculates respectively the elements of F only or G only.

The fourth option is used for print out. It calculates the variables R, P, T, S, U, V, W, Q and M. Also it allocates M and N and the index (N, J or E) indicating the method used in obtaining the data.

The fifth option calculates only those thermodynamic properties used in the main program. Thus the calculation of the temperature is bypassed.

Finally, the sixth option is used to transform the axisymmetric data interpolated from the jet program to the appropriate values for the three-dimensional region, i.e., it splits up the velocity component normal to the marching direction into the V and W components.

3.4.3 JET SUBROUTINE (JET). This subroutine interpolates the W values from the jet tape onto a particular cross plane for the five-jet program. There are two options: If the last argument in this subroutine is one, then boundary points are interpolated. If the argument is two, interior points are interpolated. The two interpolation procedures are slightly different.

The interpolation proceeds first in x-direction to the prescribed plane position and subsequently within the plane along the radius through

the desired point. Once the W values are interpolated, the density, pressure and cylindrical velocity components are calculated and returned to the main program.

3.4.3 INTERPOLATION SUBROUTINE (INTRP). This subroutine interpolates or extrapolates either linearly or quadratically.

The first argument gives the three coordinates of the pivotal points.

If the first and third coordinates are equal, interpolation is linear.

The second argument gives the desired interpolation coordinate.

The third argument gives the ordinates corresponding to the pivotal points and the fourth argument denotes the interpolated ordinates.

3.4.5 FILE SUBROUTINES. There are three symbolic FILE subroutines for the five-jet program, each concerned with the I/O tape usage.

Subroutine FILE 1 sets up the jet tape correctly for input into the five-jet program.

Subroutines FILE 2 and FILE 3 handle the I/O for continuation runs. FILE 2 is needed for the input tape, FILE 3 for the output tape.

3.5 LIST OF PRINCIPLE SYMBOLS USED IN THE FIVE JET PROGRAM

ADIV floating point variable of IDIV
ALF input coefficient to initial LAMI
ANB the Y distance of interaction wall
AS0 damping factor
AS1 damping factor
AS2 damping factor
BCD tells how W value is determined: N, J or E
C1 tolerance in 3-D expansion toward center jet
C2 tolerance in 3-D expansion away from center jet
CC tolerance on reference entropy
CN radius of initial data line for jet calculation
CXR distance of polar vertex to nozzle exit
DPRNT interval between printed planes
DR(3) step size of jet plane
DX distance between cross planes
DY step size in Y direction
ENTH reference entropy
F(4,80,3) F functions of W
F1(4) $F^S + \frac{1}{2}, 0$
F2(4) $F^S - \frac{1}{2}, 0$
FACTOR coefficient for LAMI
G(4,80,3) G functions of W
G1(4) $G_0^S, + \frac{1}{2}$
G2(4) $G_0^S, - \frac{1}{2}$
GAM constant ratio of specific heats

ICNT number of points calculated using jet values
IDIV Integer value by which LAMI is divided until first interaction occurs
IFLG selects conditions for shock points
IJL index of element of W used for damping
IPAGE determines when caption should be printed
JJ determines when point is being tested or being filled
JJJ used for calculating jet points
JUMP number of planes calculated with laterally uncentered difference scheme
JUMP 1 number of planes calculated with refined mesh
K1 test left line for 3-D expansion
K2 test right line for 3-D expansion
LAMO ratio between DY and DZ (value 1 for 5-jet)
LAM1 ratio of DX/DY
LAM2 ratio of LAM1/LAMO
LMAX last plane computed
LMIN starting plane for run
LPLANE current cross plane being computed
M grid point Y direction
M2 center of outside jet on Y axis
MA left boundary line for W values
MA3D left boundary for 3-D region
MAX1(3) location where jet boundary values are stored
MB location of the interaction plane
MBC = MB until expansion occurs to right, then = MC
MBD right boundary of 3-D region

MC last line to right with W values
MO number of intervals between center jet and interaction plane
N location of grid point in Z direction
NB boundary of 3-D region in Z-direction
NBB NB value for previous plane
NBP top boundary line in Z direction with W values
NJE(3,300)contains location and BCD value
PJB jet pressure value at boundary
Q total speed
RDJ half separation distance of initial interaction
RJB jet density value at boundary
RR distance from polar vertex to 3-D plane
RUVF(4) contains density, U and V velocities and pressure
RWVF(4) contains density, W, V velocities and pressure
RX(3) location of jet plane from polar vertex
S center of the difference scheme
TS parameter for laterally uncentered scheme; Z direction
TT parameter for laterally uncentered scheme; Y direction
UM angle which determines LAM1
UQM(4) contains U velocity, total velocity, Mach No. and entropy
W13(80,80)first and third element of W
W24(80,80)second and fourth element of W
W3D(3,80,2) jet values of W
YBD radius of jet
NOTE: All length dimensions are referred to the nozzle exit radius.

3.6 OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

The following operating instructions refer to the IBM 7094-7044 DCS computer systems.

3.6.1 RUN REQUEST. The following information will in general be included in this request.

- i) Operator's name, date, identifying run number, etc.
- ii) Tape request. Two input tapes and one output tape must be requested.
- iii) The time estimate depends on the number of points calculated. For an initial time guess, two minutes should be sufficient to calculate 20 planes with a value of MO of 25.
- iv) As line estimate roughly 2,600 lines will suffice to print out the results under the same condition as in iii). Note that the number of lines printed as well as the execution time increase as the calculation proceeds downstream.

3.6.2 CONTROL CARDS.

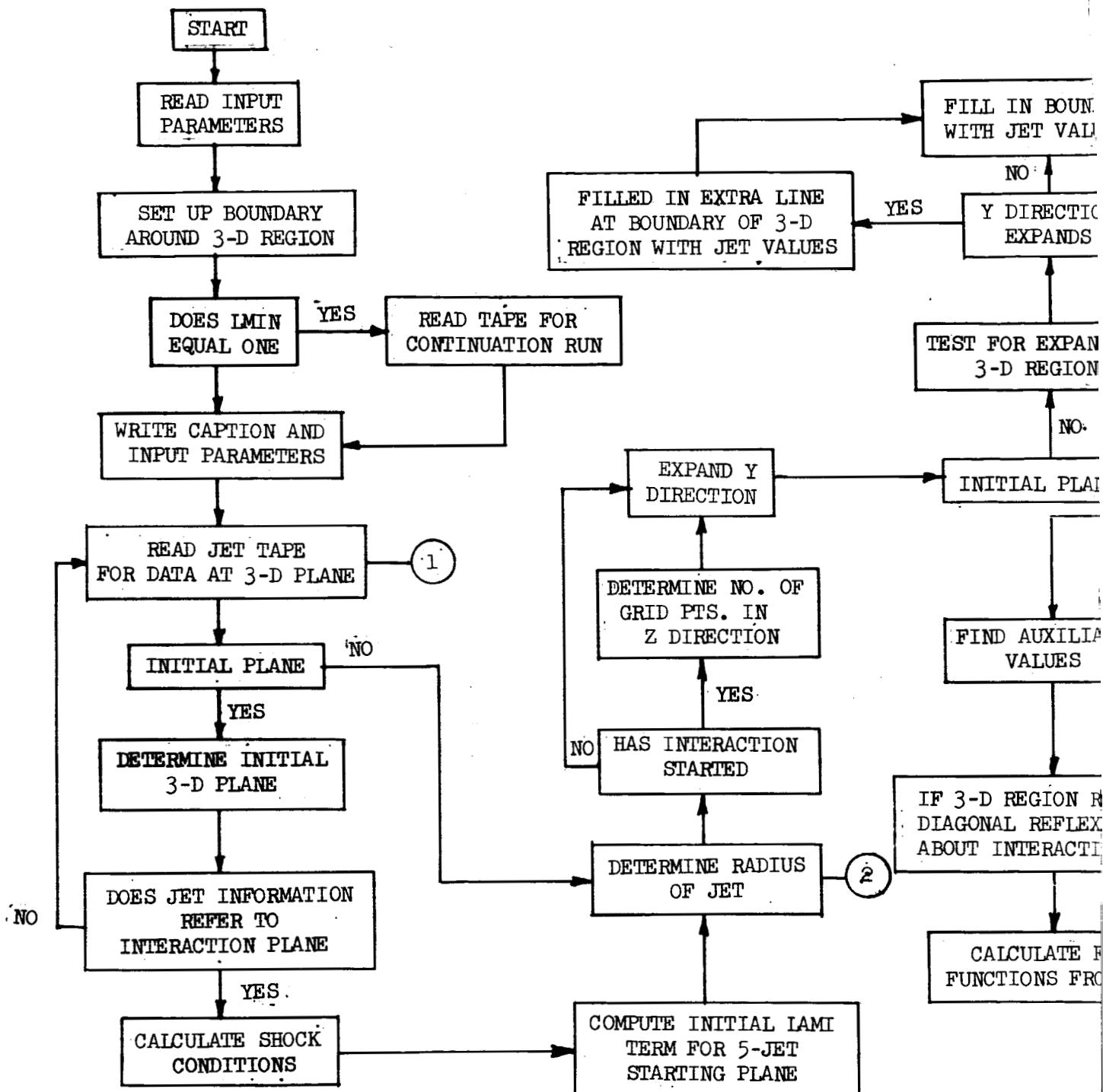
- i) Three SETUP cards are required for specifying the tape drives and the I/O operations. Currently, the single jet tape is being setup on B(1), the tape read in a continuation run on B(2) and the results of the present run on B(3). For an initial run a tape B(2) will have to be set up although it is not used.
- ii) An ATEND card will give a post-mortem dump if the run is terminated by unusual conditions.
- iii) The EXECUTE IBJØB card places the deck under the IBSYS monitoring system.
- iv) The IBJØB card uses ALTIØ, a version 13 option, which requires fewer cells for the I/O package.

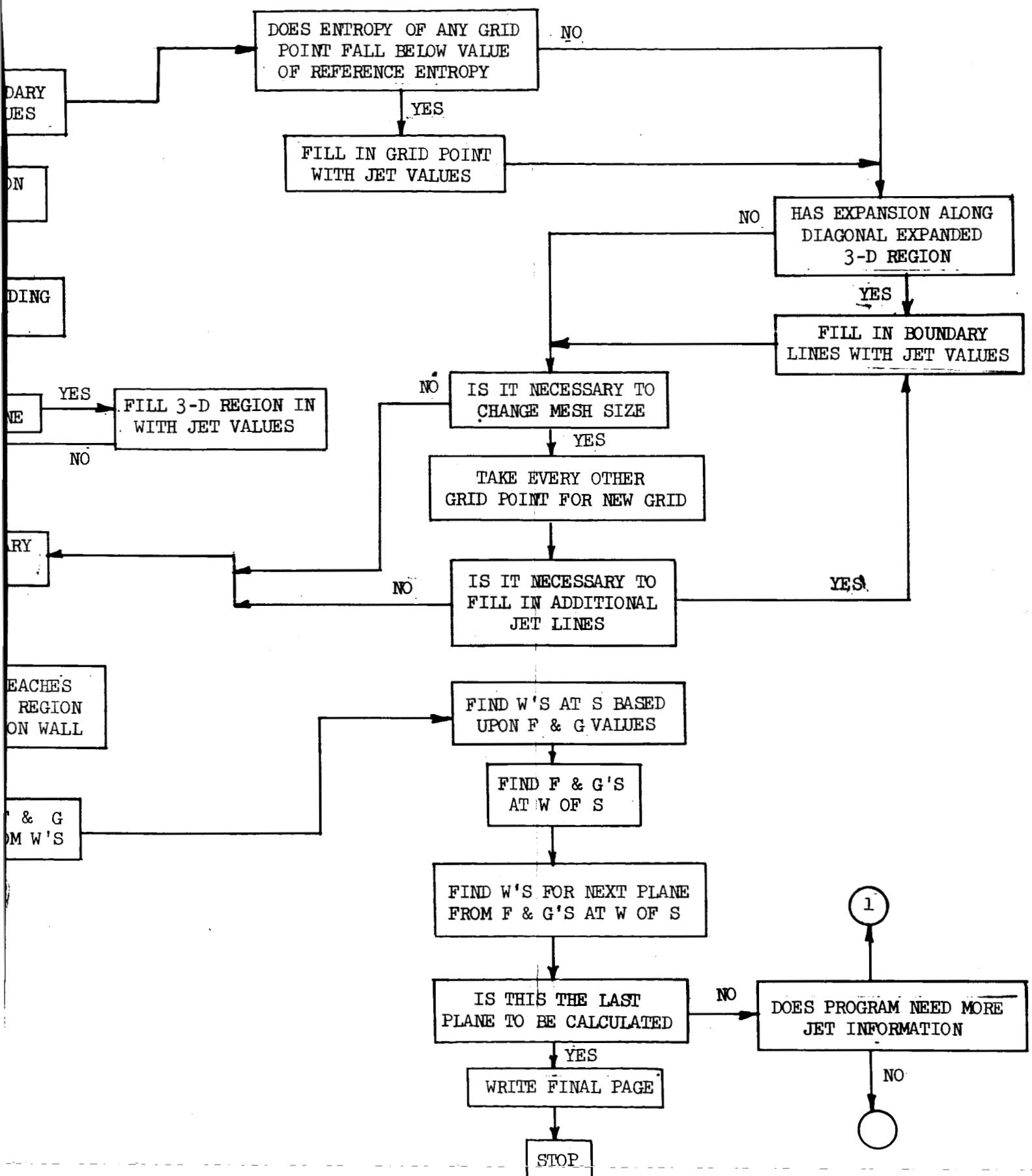
3.6.3 BINARY DECK. The binary deck consists of the MAIN program and the following subroutines: PRφP, WRITES, INTRP, AUXPT and FILE. These names appear in Column 72 ff of the binary deck.

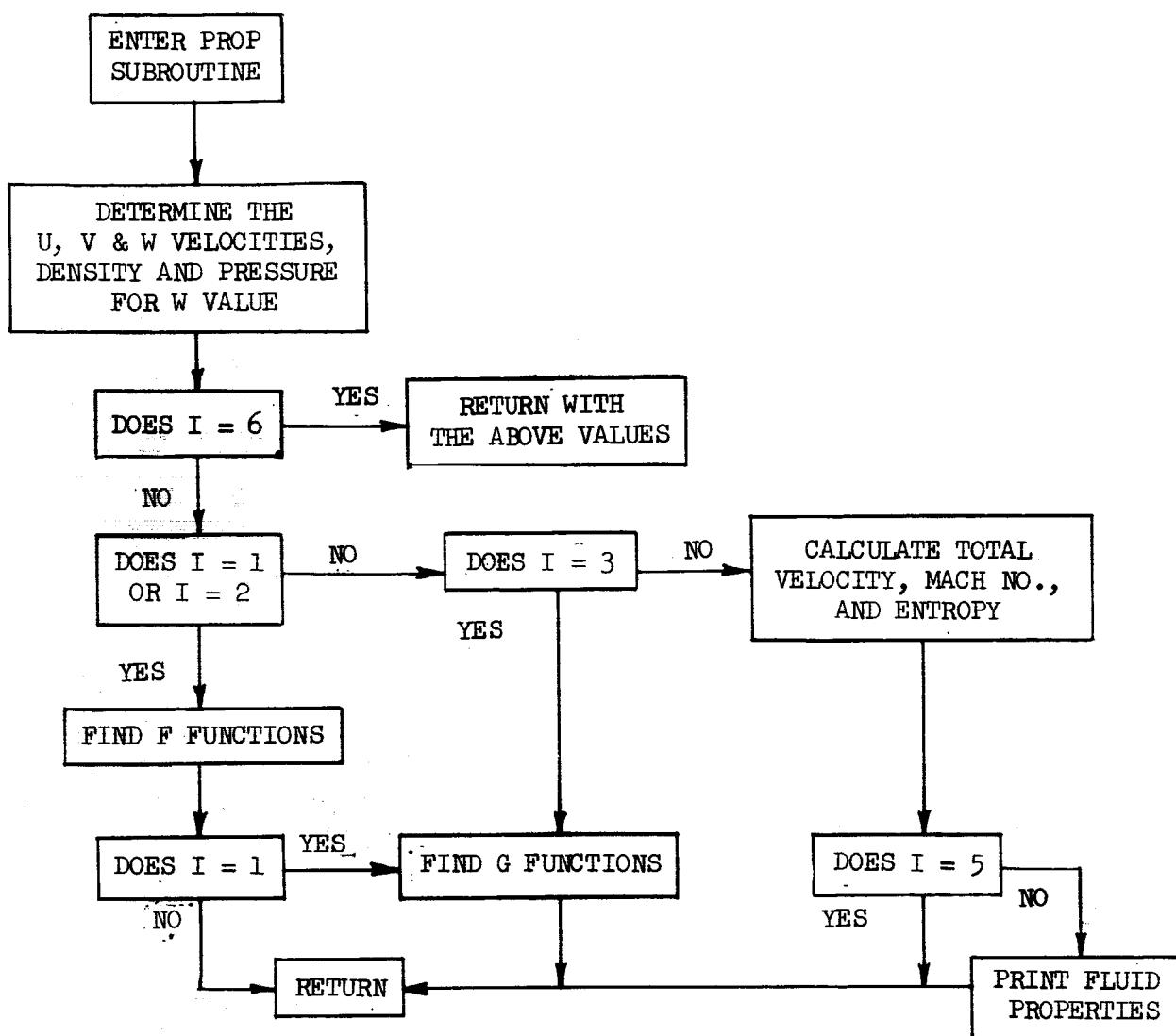
3.6.4 INPUT DATA

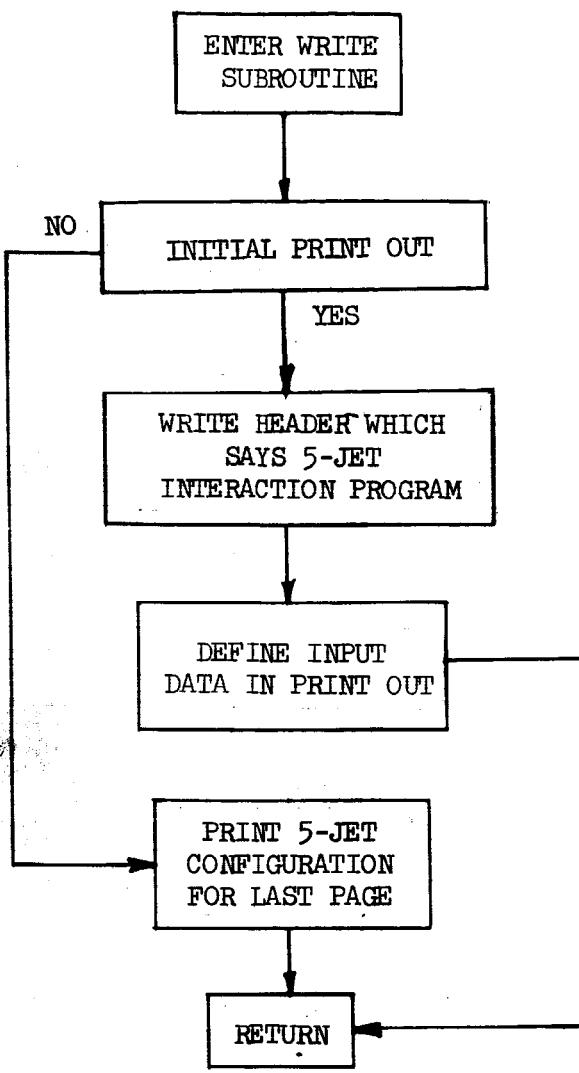
- i) An end of file card separates the binary deck from the input cards. This card has a 7 and 8 punch in Column one or a \$ DATA punched starting in Column one.
- ii) Four cards are read as input to the program (see Appendix B)

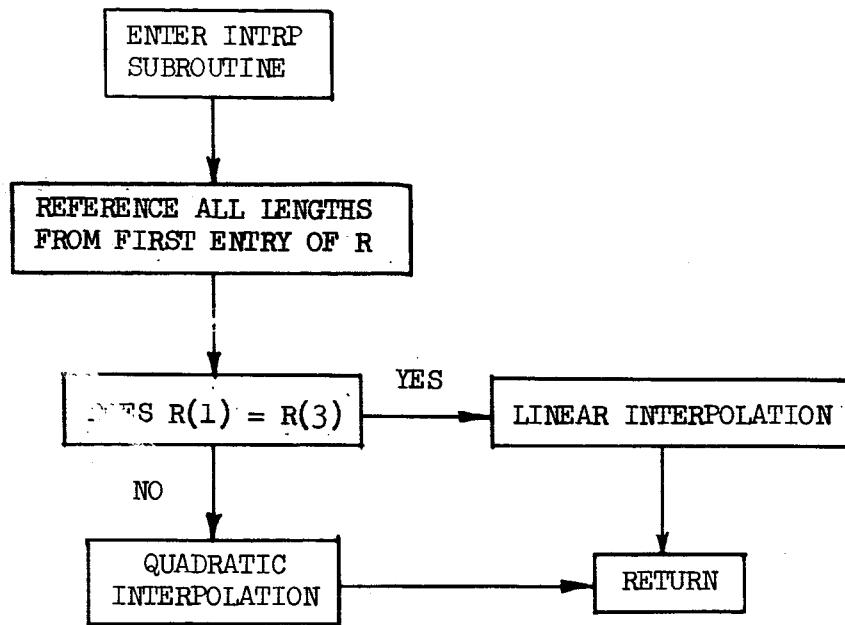
3.7 FLOW CHARTS FOR FIVE-JET INTERACTION PROGRAM

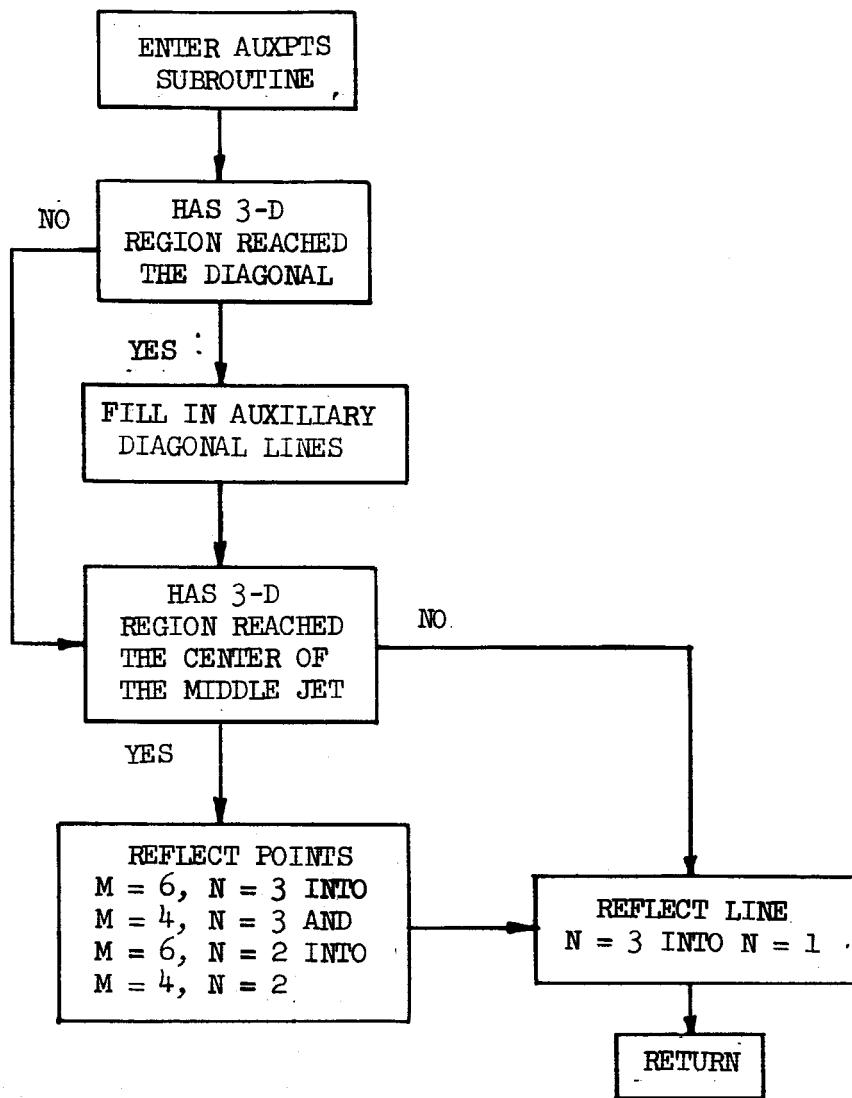


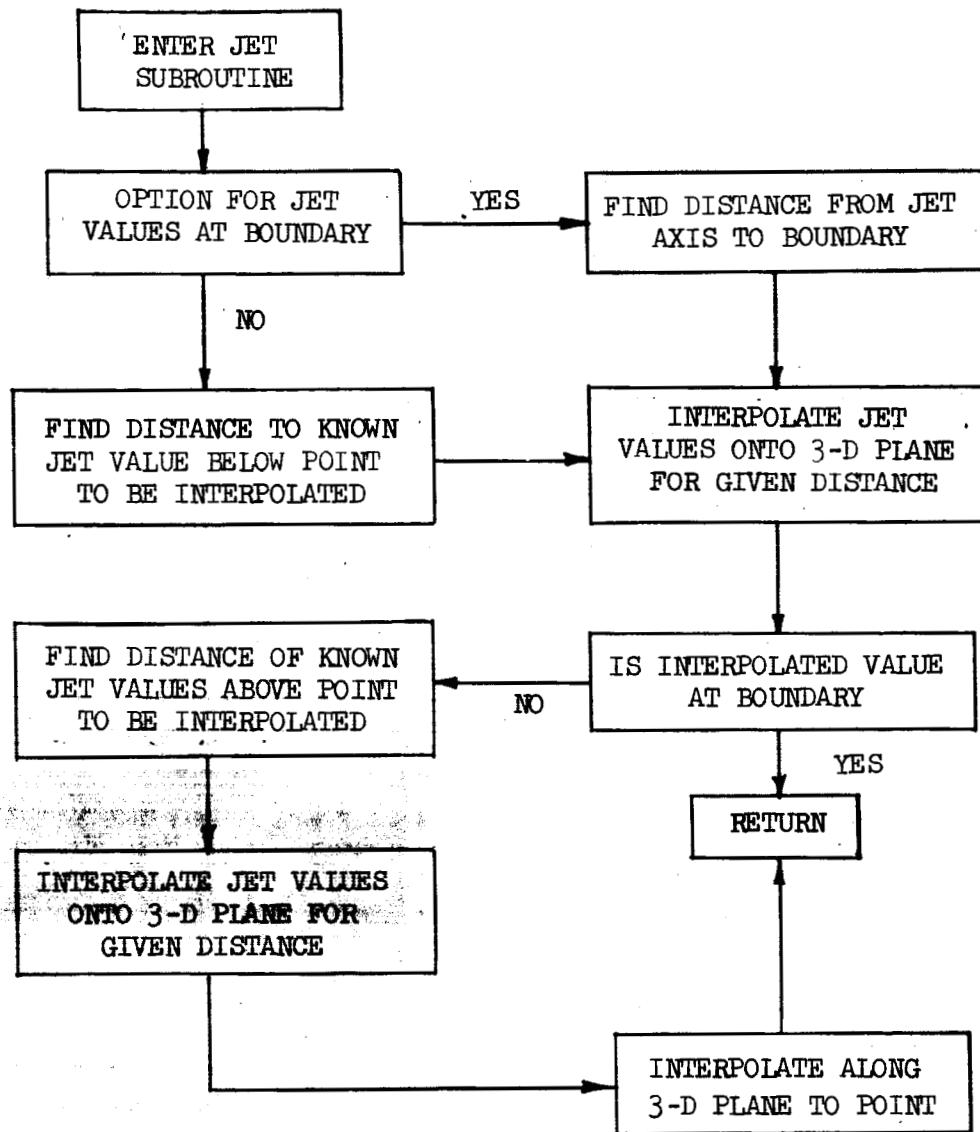












4. THE TWO-JET INTERACTION PROGRAM

4.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The main difference between the two-jet and the five-jet interaction program is the fact that the diagonal $y = \pm z$ is no longer a symmetry axis. Consequently, the storage of the dependent variables, the vector W , is different. Since the basic grid is rectangular, the elements of W are stored in the three-dimensional array

$$W(J, M, N) \quad J = 1, 2, 3, 4.$$

The rest of the program logic is the same as for the five-jet program except that, of course, the reflection about the diagonal and the growth of the three-dimensional region in direction of increasing y are omitted.

4.2 INPUT DATA

The input data are the same in the two programs except that there is only one tolerance C which governs the growth of the three-dimensional region.

APPENDIX A

SINGLE JET PROGRAM

Input Cards Format

FORTRAN Listing


```

SIBJOB JETT      MAP,LOGIC          JET   10
SIBFTC MAIN      LIST              JET   20
C
C
C
C THE JET PROGRAM
C
C
C
COMMON /ALL/ DO,RR           JET   50
COMMON /WJ1234/ WJ(100,3)       JET   60
COMMON /INPWJ/ MU,LAM1,BK,R,U,V,PR,IFLAG,MR,ALP JET  110
COMMON /INPJET/ RH(30),AN(30),B(30),YH(30),MN(30) JET  120
COMMON /INPPRO/ GAM1,GAM2,GAM JET  130
DIMENSION W1(3),UVP(3),MOR(3),UVP3(3),UVP4(3) JET  140
DIMENSION WJET(30,100,3),W3D(3,80),RX(3),YY(3),WW(3) JET  150
REAL LAM1,MOR JET  160
INTEGER DELPNT JET  170
PI = 3.14159265 JET  180
C
C READ INPUT PARAMETERS JET  190
C
C
10 READ (5,10) GAM,LAM1,DO,BK,FACTOR,ALP,FF,X0,SR,IPRINT,LL,DELPNT JET  200
10 FORMAT (8E10.5/L10.5,3I10) JET  210
C IF FACTOR IS ZERO LAM1 = CONSTANT JET  220
C IF FACTOR IS NON-ZERO LAM1 = VARIABLE JET  230
C
C PRINT INPUT DATA DEFINITIONS JET  240
C
C
20 WRITE (6,20) JET  250
20 FORMAT (1H1,26(/),26X3H* 7H***** 7(1H*),10X5(1H*),3X5(1H*),2X2(8JET 300
     *H **** ),6H *****4X4H****3X1H*5X,1H*/26X,4H* *,9X,1H*,13X,1H*,6JET 310
     *(4X,4H* *),1H*,3X2H**/26X,4H* *,9X,1H*13X1H*,3(4X,4H* *),7X1H*2JET 320
     *(4X,4H* *),3(2H *)/26X1H*2X4H****6X,1H*,13X,2(5(1H*),3X),1H*,4X,4JET 330
     *H*,7X,5(1H*),5X,6(1H*),3(3H*)/26X,4H* *,9X,1H*,13X,1H*,7X,3HJET 340
     ** *,5X,1H*,4X,9H* * ***,2X,3H*,5X,1H*,4X,4H*,5X,1H*/22X,1H*JET 350
     *,3X,4H*,9X,1H*,13X,1H*,7X,4H*,4X,1H*,2(4X,4H* *),3H*,2(4XJET 360
     *,1H*),2X,2(1H*,5X)/23X,3H***,3X,5(1H*),5X,1H*,13X,1H*,7X1H*3X1H*4XJET 370
     *,4H****,4X,4H****,3(5X,1H*),4X,4H* *,5X,1H*/1H1) JET 380
     WRITE (6,30) JET  390
30 WRITE (6,30) JET  400
30 FORMAT (36X,2(1H*,2X),4H *,4(1H*),2(3X,1H*),2X,5(1H*),7X,4(1H*),JET 410
     *4X,3H***,3X,5(1H*)*3X,3H***/36X,5H* **,2(2X,1H*),1X,2(2X,1H*),3X,JET 420
     *2(1H*,4X),2X,2(3X,1H*),2X,2(1H*,3X),3H *,2(3X,1H*)/10X,5(2H* ),14JET 430
     *X,2(2X,1H*),2(2H *),2X,4(1H*),2(3X,1H*),4X,1H*,6X,2(3X,1H*),2X,5(1JET 440
     *H*),4X,1H*,4X,5(1H*),16X,5(2H*)/34X,3(3H*),2(3H* ),4X,2(1H*,3XJET 450
     *,2H *,6X,2(3X,1H*),2X,2(1H*,3X),3H *,2(3X,1H*)/34X,2(3H* ),1X,2JET 460
     *(3H *),7X,3H***,5X,1H*,9X,4H****,2(3X,1H*),2(4X,1H*),3X,1H*//JET 470
     WRITE (6,40) GAM JET  480
40 FORMAT (48X,30HRATIO OF SPECIFIC HEATS GAM = ,F6.2/78X,6(1H-)//) JET 490
40 WRITE (6,50) BK JET  500
50 FORMAT (23X,77INITIAL POLAR ANGLE DIVIDED BY DO MEASURED FROM JET
     * AXIS TO BOUNDARY IS BK = ,F8.3/100X,8(1H-)//) JET 510
     WRITE (6,60) SR JET  520
60 FORMAT (37X,5HSR = ,F7.3,46H IS THE POLAR DISTANCE OF THE INITIAL JET 530
     *DATA ARC/42X,7(1H-)//) JET 540

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      WRITE (6,70) X0                                     JET 550
70 FORMAT (31X,64HDISTANCE BETWEEN NOZZLE EXIT AND ORIGIN OF POLAR SYJET 560
 *STEM IS X0 = ,F7.3/95X,7(1H-)//)                   JET 570
   WRITE (6,80) DO                                     JET 580
80 FORMAT (34X,49HTHE ANGULAR STEP SIZE BETWEEN POLAR RAYS IS DO = ,FJET 590
 *7.4,8H DEGREES/83X,7(1H-)//)                      JET 600
   WRITE (6,90) LL                                     JET 610
90 FORMAT (43X,46HTHE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ARCS CALCULATED IS LL = ,I5/8JET 620
 *9X,5(1H-)//)                                      JET 630
   IF (FACTOR.EQ.0.0) WRITE (6,100) FACTOR           JET 640
100 FORMAT (41X51HFACTOR = 0 MAKES LAM1 CONSTANT FOR ALL COMPUTATIONS/JET 650
 *//)
   IF (FACTOR.NE.0.0) WRITE (6,110) FACTOR           JET 660
110 FORMAT (31X,61HCONSTANT MULTIPLIER FACTOR TO VARIABLE LAM1 TERM ISJET 680
 * FACTOR = ,F8.4/92X,8(1H-)//)                     JET 690
   WRITE (6,120) ALP                                    JET 700
120 FORMAT (30X,66HTHE WEIGHTED AVERAGING FACTOR FOR THE RADIUS OF CURJET 710
 *VATURE IS ALP= ,F7.3/96X,7(1H-)//)                 JET 720
   WRITE (6,130) LAM1                                 JET 730
130 FORMAT (38X,49HINITIAL RATIO OF GRID STEP SIZES DR/DS IS LAM1 = ,FJET 740
 *6.4/87X,8(1H-)///59X,13HOUTPUT FORMAT//)          JET 750
   IF (IPRINT.EQ.1) WRITE (6,140) IPRINT            JET 760
140 FORMAT (40X,9HIPRINT = ,I2,41H PRINTS VALUES IN CYLINDRICAL COORDIJET 770
 *NATES/50X,1H-//)
   IF (IPRINT.EQ.2) WRITE (6,150) IPRINT            JET 780
150 FORMAT (43X,9HIPRINT = ,I2,35H PRINTS VALUES IN POLAR COORDINATES/JET 800
 *53X,1H-//)
   WRITE (6,160) DELPNT                            JET 810
160 FORMAT (40X,6HEVERY ,I3,53H TH CYLINDRICAL PLANE OR ARC WILL BE PRJET 830
 *INTED (DELPNT)/46X,3H---//)                      JET 840
   IF (IPRINT.EQ.1) WRITE (6,170) FF                JET 850
170 FORMAT (30X,6H FF = ,F7.3,59H IS THE RATIO OF DX/DY ON THE CYLINDRJET 860
 *ICAL COORDINATE SYSTEM/36X,7(1H-)//)
   JUMP = DELPNT-1                                JET 870
   DO = DO*PI/180.                                 JET 880
   RR = 1.0                                         JET 890
   II = 0                                           JET 900
   LI = 0                                           JET 910
   DY = 0.0                                         JET 920
   RX(1) = 0.0                                      JET 930
   RX(2) = 0.0                                      JET 940
   XX = RR                                         JET 950
   GAM1 = GAM/(GAM-1.0)                           JET 960
   GAM2 = (GAM+1.0)/(GAM-1.0)                      JET 970
   H = .5*GAM2                                     JET 980
   M0 = BK                                         JET 990
   M0 = 100                                        JET 1000
C   AXIS OF JET CORRESPONDS TO K=2 GRID LINE        JET 1010
C   M3 = M0+2                                       JET 1020
C   MR = 100-M3                                     JET 1030
C   M3 IS A GRID POINT ON OR JUST ABOVE JET BOUNDARY JET 1040
C   IF (BK.NE.FLOAT(M0)) M3 = M3+1                  JET 1050
C                                         JET 1060
C                                         JET 1070
C                                         JET 1080
C                                         JET 1090

```

```

DO 180 K=2,M3 JET 1100
READ (5,10) Z,Q,P JET 1110
O = FLOAT(K-2)*DO JET 1120
IF(K.EQ.M3) O = BK*DO JET 1130
U = Q*COS(Z-O) JET 1140
V = Q*SIN(Z-O) JET 1150
R = GAM1*P/(H-.5*(U**2+V**2)) JET 1160
JET 1170
C
C   CALCULATE W INITIAL VALUES JET 1180
C
C   WJ(K,1) = R*U*RR**2*SIN(O) JET 1190
C   WJ(K,2) = (P+R*U**2)*RR**2*SIN(O) JET 1200
180 WJ(K,3) = R*U*V*RR**3*SIN(O) JET 1210
JET 1220
C
C   LAST FLUID PROPERTIES CALCULATED IN ABOVE LOOP ARE BOUNDARY VALUES JET 1230
C
C   PR = P JET 1240
C   IFLAG = 0 JET 1250
C   GO TO 200 JET 1260
190 CALL WJJ JET 1270
M3 = M0+2 JET 1280
IF (BK.GT.FLOAT(M0))M3 = M3+1 JET 1290
200 IFLAG = IFLAG+1 JET 1300
DD = DO*180./PI JET 1310
JET 1320
C
C   THE X AND Y VALUES ARE CALCULATED IN REFERENCE TO THE NOZZLE EXIT JET 1330
C
C   XB = RR*SR*COS(BK*DO)-X0 JET 1340
C   YB = RR*SR*SIN(BK*DO) JET 1350
C   IF (IPRINT.NE.2) GO TO 240 JET 1360
JET 1370
C
C   PRINT POLAR VALUES AND HEADERS JET 1380
C
C   WRITE(8) IFLAG,RR,LAM1,BK,DO,XB,YB JET 1390
C
C   JUMP = JUMP +1 JET 1400
C   JUMP = MOD(JUMP,DELPNT) JET 1410
C   IF (JUMP.NE.0) GO TO 240 JET 1420
C
C   WRITE (6,210) JET 1430
210 FORMAT (1H1) JET 1440
C
C   WRITE (6,220) IFLAG,RR,DD,LAM1,XB,YB JET 1450
220 FORMAT (7X,10HPLANE L =,I3.5X,11HR(L)/R(1) =,F10.5,5X,4HDO =,F10.5,JET 1460
*5.5X,6HLLAM1 =,F10.6,5X,4HXB =,F10.5,5X,4HYB =,F10.5///) JET 1470
C
C   WRITE (6,230) JET 1480
230 FORMAT (11X,7HDENSITY,8X,8HPRESSURE,5X,11HTEMPERATURE,6X,7HEN TROPY JET 1490
*,8X,3(8HVELOCITY,7X),8HMACH NO./4X,1HM,9X,1HR,14X,1HP,14X,1HT,14X,JET 1500
*1HE,14X,1HU,14X,1HV,14X,1HQ,14X,1HM//) JET 1510
JET 1520
C
C   EXTRAPOLATE FLUID PROPERTIES FROM K=3 AND 4 LINES TO AXIS JET 1530
C
C   240 CALL PROPWJ (WJ,3,M0R,UVP3,2,100,3) JET 1540
C   CALL PROPWJ (WJ,4,M0R,UVP4,2,100,4) JET 1550
C   U1 = (4.0*UVP3(1)-UVP4(1))/3.0 JET 1560
C   V1 = 0.0 JET 1570
C   P1 = (4.0*UVP3(3)-UVP4(3))/3.0 JET 1580
C   R1 = GAM1*P1/(H-.5*U1**2) JET 1590
JET 1600
JET 1610
JET 1620
JET 1630
JET 1640

```

```

AM = U1/SQRT(GAM*P1/R1) JET 1650
ANG = 0.0 JET 1660
IF (FACTOR.NE.0.0) UM = ATAN2(1.0,SQRT(AM**2-1.0)) JET 1670
IF (IPRINT.EQ.2) GO TO 270 JET 1680
II = II+1 JET 1690
C JET 1700
C A MAXIMUM OF 30 JET PLANES ARE USED TO CALCULATE ONE CYLINDRICAL JET 1710
C PLANE JET 1720
C C JET 1730
C IF (II.LE.30) GO TO 260 JET 1740
C WRITE (6,250) JET 1750
250 FORMAT (55H TOO MANY JET PLANES ARE REQUIRED TO CALCULATE 3-D PLANE) JET 1760
*) JET 1770
STOP JET 1780
C JET 1790
C C PARAMETERS OF JET PLANE ARE STORED IN THE FOLLOWING ARRAYS FOR USE JET 1800
C IN COMPUTING CYLINDRICAL PLANES JET 1810
C JET 1820
C 260 RH(II) = RR JET 1830
YH(II) = YB/SR JET 1840
MN(II) = M3 JET 1850
BK(II) = BK JET 1860
AN(II) = DO JET 1870
C JET 1880
C C L1 REPRESENTS JET PLANE THOSE DO VALUE CHANGES JET 1890
C C JET 1900
C IF (II.NE.1.AND.AN(II).NE.AN(II-1)) L1 = II JET 1910
THETA = 0.0 JET 1920
270 DO 320 K=2,M3 JET 1930
L = K JET 1940
IF (K.EQ.2) GO TO 290 JET 1950
IF (K.NE.M3) GO TO 280 JET 1960
IF (BK.EQ.FLOAT(M0)) GO TO 280 JET 1970
C JET 1980
C C BOUNDARY VALUES PRINTED OUT JET 1990
C C JET 2000
C U1 = U JET 2010
V1 = V JET 2020
P1 = PR JET 2030
R1 = R JET 2040
ANG = ATAN2(V,U)*180./PI JET 2050
AM = SQRT((U1**2+V1**2)/(GAM*P1/R1)) JET 2060
C JET 2070
C C BOUNDARY L IS GRID POINT POSITION MULTIPLIED BY 100 JET 2080
C C JET 2090
C L = (BK+2.005)*100.0 JET 2100
CK = M0 JET 2110
THETA = BK*DO JET 2120
GO TO 290 JET 2130
C JET 2140
C C CALCULATE FLUID PROPERTIES FOR PRINT OUT JET 2150
C C JET 2160
280 CALL PROPWJ (WJ,K,M0,R,UVP,2,100,K) JET 2170
U1 = UVP(1) JET 2180
V1 = UVP(2) JET 2190

```

```

P1 = UVP(3) JET 2200
AM = MOR(1) JET 2210
ANG = MOR(2) JET 2220
R1 = MOR(3) JET 2230
THETA = FLOAT(K-2)*DO JET 2240
290 Q1 = SQRT(U1**2+V1**2) JET 2250
C JET 2260
C ENT IS THE ENTROPY JET 2270
C JET 2280
ENT = P1/(R1**GAM) JET 2290
TEM = GAM*P1/R1 JET 2300
ANGL = ANG*PI/180.0 JET 2310
IF (FACTOR.NE.0.0) UM = AMAX1 (UM,ATAN2(1.0,SQRT(AM**2-1.0))+ABS(*ANGL)) JET 2320
IF (IPRINT.EQ.2) GO TO 300 JET 2330
THETA = THETA+ANGL JET 2340
C JET 2350
C CONVERT POLAR COORDINATE W'S INTO CYLINDRICAL COORDINATES JET 2360
C JET 2370
C JET 2380
UU = COS(THETA)*Q1 JET 2390
VV = SIN(THETA)*Q1 JET 2400
WJET(II,K,1) = R1*UU JET 2410
WJET(II,K,2) = R1*UU**2+P1 JET 2420
WJET(II,K,3) = R1*UU*VV JET 2430
GO TO 320 JET 2440
C JET 2450
C WRITE POLAR JET TAPE AND PRINT POLAR VALUES JET 2460
C JET 2470
300 WRITE (8) R1,P1,U1,V1,Q1,AM,ANGL JET 2480
IF (JUMP.NE.0) GO TO 320 JET 2490
WRITE (6,310) L,R1,P1,TEM,ENT,U1,V1,Q1,AM JET 2500
310 FORMAT (I5,8E15.5) JET 2510
320 CONTINUE JET 2520
C JET 2530
C CALCULATE LAM1 FOR NEXT PLANE JET 2540
C JET 2550
IF (FACTOR.NE.0.0) LAM1 = FACTOR/TAN(UM) JET 2560
IF (IPRINT.EQ.2) GO TO 480 JET 2570
C JET 2580
C BELOW CYLINDRICAL W PLANES ARE DETERMINED JET 2590
C JET 2600
LP = II JET 2610
RX(3) = RX(2) JET 2620
RX(2) = RX(1) JET 2630
RX(1) = RR*COS(BK*DO) JET 2640
330 IF (RX(2).LT.XX) GO TO 440 JET 2650
C JET 2660
C LP REPRESENTS THE NUMBER OF JET PLANES NECESSARY TO FILL IN A 3-D JET 2670
C JET 2680
CALL POLATE (YH(LP-2),Y,0,RX(3),RX(2)+RX(1),XX,1) JET 2690
IF (DY.NE.0.0) GO TO 360 JET 2700
C JET 2710
C FIND THE GRID SIZE OF CYLINDRICAL PLANES VALUE OF Y/DY BETWEEN 40 JET 2720
C AND 80 JET 2730
C JET 2740

```

```

DY1 = Y/40.0 JET 2750
DO 340 I=1,10 JET 2760
DY1 = DY1*10.0 JET 2770
DY = FLOAT(IFIX(DY1))/10.0**I JET 2780
340 IF (Y/DY.GE.40.0.AND.Y/DY.LE.77.0) GO TO 350 JET 2790
350 DX = FF*DY JET 2800
360 RHO = -DY JET 2810
MAX = Y/DY+2.0 JET 2820
IF (MAX.LE.79) GO TO 370 JET 2830
C JET 2840
C IF TOO MANY GRID POINTS ARE NEEDED DY CHANGES SIZE TO REDUCE THE JET 2850
C NUMBER OF POINTS JET 2860
C JET 2870
C DY = 2.0*DY JET 2880
C GO TO 360 JET 2890
370 MAX1 = MAX+1 JET 2900
DO 380 M=2,MAX JET 2910
RHO = RHO+DY JET 2920
I = 1 JET 2930
C JET 2940
C L1 REPRESENTS THE JET PLANE WHOSE RESOLUTION HAS DOUBLED JET 2950
C WJET (PLANE,POSITION,PROPERTY) JET 2960
C JET 2970
C INTERPOLATE W VALUES AT CYLINDRICAL GRID POINTS JET 2980
C JET 2990
CALL JET (WJET(1,1,1),W3D(1,M),I,RHO,L1,LP,XX) JET 3000
CALL JET (WJET(1,1,2),W3D(2,M),I,RHO,L1,LP,XX) JET 3010
380 CALL JET (WJET(1,1,3),W3D(3,M),I,RHO,L1,LP,XX) JET 3020
DO 400 I=1,3 JET 3030
DO 390 J=1,3 JET 3040
M = LP+J-3 JET 3050
C JET 3060
C MN REPRESENTS THE POSITION WHERE BOUNDARY IS TO BE STORED JET 3070
C JET 3080
NM = MN(M) JET 3090
390 WW(J) = WJET (M,NM,I) JET 3100
C JET 3110
C INTERPOLATE W'S AT JET BOUNDARY JET 3120
C JET 3130
400 CALL POLATE (WW,W3D(I,MAX1),0,RX(3),RX(2),RX(1),XX,1) JET 3140
XD = XX+UX JET 3150
C JET 3160
C WRITE CYLINDRICAL JET TAPE JET 3170
C JET 3180
WRITE(8) XD,XX,DY,Y,DY,MAX1,W3D JET 3190
XP = SR*XX-X0 JET 3200
YP = Y*SR JET 3210
DYP = DY*SR JET 3220
JUMP = JUMP +1 JET 3230
JUMP = MOD(JUMP,DELPNT) JET 3240
C JET 3250
C PRINT EVERY DELPNT PLANE JET 3260
C JET 3270
IF (JUMP.NE.0) GO TO 430 JET 3280
C JET 3290

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C      WRITE HEADERS AND PRINT CYLINDRICAL JET FLUID PROPERTIES      JET 3300
C
C      WRITE (6,410) XP,YP,DYP,DY
C      410 FORMAT (1H1,24X,3HX =,F10.5,10X,3HY =,F10.5,10X,4HDY =,F10.5,10X JET 3310
C      *+4HDR =,F10.5///13X,7HDENSITY,5X,8HPRESSURE,4X,11HTEMPERATURE,4X,JET 3320
C      *7HEN TROPY6X3(8HVELOCITY5X),1X,5HERROR,7X,8HMACH NO./8X,1HM,7X,1HR,JET 3330
C      *12X,1HP,12X,1HT,12X,1HS,12X,1HU,12X,1HV,12X,1HQ,12X,1HE,12X,1HM//)JET 3340
C      DO 420 M=2,MAX
C      420 CALL PROP3D (W3D(1,M),M)
C          CALL PROP3D (W3D(1,MAX1),IFIX((Y/DY+2.005)*100.0))
C      430 XX = XD
C
C      SEE IF ANY MORE CYLINDRICAL PLANES ARE POSSIBLE TO CALCULATED WITH JET 3420
C      THE EXITING INFORMATION
C
C      GO TO 330
C      440 DO 450 I=1,LP
C          K = I
C      450 IF (RH(I).GT.XX) GO TO 460
C      460 K = K-2
C          IF (K.LE.1) GO TO 480
C
C      SHIFT OUT UNUSEABLE DATA IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR MORE JET DATA JET 3430
C      ALL USEFUL DATA WILL BEGIN WITH FIRST LOCATION OF ANY JET ARRAY UPJET 3440
C      TO LP - LAST JET INFORMATION
C
C      DO 470 I=K,LP
C          II = I-K+1
C          RH(II) = RH(I)
C          YH(II) = YH(I)
C          MN(II) = MN(I)
C          B(II) = B(I)
C          AN(II) = AN(I)
C          NM = MN(I)
C          DO 470 J=1,3
C          DO 470 M=2,NM
C      470 WJET(II,M,J) = WJET(1,M,J)
C
C      SHIFT LOCATION OF PLANE CONTAINING NEW DO
C
C      L1 = L1-(K-1)
C
C      CALCULATE IFLAG NUMBER OF POLAR JET PLANES
C
C      480 IF (IFLAG.NE.LL) GO TO 190
C      WRITE (6,490)
C      490 FORMAT (1H1,20(/),18X,4H****,4X,3H***,3X,5H*****,3X,3H***,9X,3H***JET 3670
C          *+2(3X,1H*),10X,7H* *****,2X,5(1H*),7X,5(1H*),3X,3H***,3X,4H****,3XJET 3680
C          *4H****/18X1H*3X4H* *3X2(1H*4X),1H*3X1H*4X2(3X1H*),2X2H**3H *10X,JET 3690
C          *4H* *7X,1H*,11X,1H*4X,1H*,2(3X*4H* *)/18X,1H*,3X,8H* *****,4X JET 3700
C          *,1H*,4X,5(1H*),7X,1H*,3X,1H*,2X,3(2H* ),9X,6H* ***,5X,1H*,11X,1H*JET 3710
C          *4X,5(1H*),2X,4H****,3X,3H***/18X,1H*,3X,4H* *,3X,2(1H*,4X),2(1H*,JET 3720
C          *3X),1X,2(3X1H*),3H *,2X,2H**,5X,3(3H *),7X,1H*,11X,1H*,4X,1H*,3XJET 3730
C          *1H*2X1H*6X1H*/18X4H****3X1H*,3X,1H*,2(4X,1H*),3X,1H*,8X,3H***,2(3XJET 3740
C          *,1H*),8X,2H**,3X,4H****,4X,1H*,11X,1H*,4X,1H*,3X,1H*,2X,1H*,6X,4H*JET 3750

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****)
      WRITE (6,500)                                     JET 3850
      *3X,1H*,7X,5(1H*),3(3H *),3H***2X2(4H****,2X),6X,4H* JET 3860
500 FORMAT (//27X,1H*,3X,3H***,7X2(1H*,3X),3H***2X2(4H****,2X),6X,4H* JET 3870
      *,3X,1H*,7X,5(1H*),3(3H *),3H***/27X,4H* *,7X,2(3X,1H*),2X,1H*,JET 3880
      *2(5X,1H*),3X,1H*,7X,8H* ** *,9X,1H*,4X,3(3H* )/27X,1H*,3X,2H**JET 3890
      *,8X,2(4H* ),2H**,3X,3H***,2(3X,1H*),7X,2H*,3(2H *),9X,1H*,4X,4JET 3900
      *H****,2X,3H***/27X,1H*,5X,1H*,7X,2(1H*,3X),2(2X,1H*),5X2(4H* ),4JET 3910
      *X,2(3H* ),2H**,9X1H*4X3(3H* )/27X,6H* ***,9X,2(3H***,3X),2(4H*JET 3920
      ****,2X),6X,2(3H* ),2H * 9X,1H*,4X,2(3H* ),4H****)           JET 3930
      WRITE (6,510)                                     JET 3940
510 FORMAT (//3X,2(3H* ),4H *,5(1H*),2(2X,4H****),2(4X,3H***),2X,5(JET 3950
      *1H*),2X,1H*,3X,3H***,2(3X,1H*),7X,2(4H****,3X),4H ***,2X,2(2X,4H**JET 3960
      ***,4X,3H***3(3X,1H*),2H**/3X,5H* ***,2X,3(1H*,4X),2H *,2(3X,4H* JET 3970
      **),7X,1H*,4X,2(3H* ),9H * ** *,7X,3(1H*,3X,3H* ),1H*,6X,2(1HJET 3980
      **,3X,3H* ),8H** ** */3X,3H* ,3(2H* ),3X,1H*,4X,3H***,3X,4H****,JET 3990
      *3X,5H*****,2X,1H*,7X,1H*,4X,2(3H* ),3H *,3(2H *),7X,2(4H****,3X)JET 4000
      *,1H*,3X,1H*,7H * ***,2X,4H****,3X,5(1H*),2X,3(2H* ),4H **/3X,2(3JET 4010
      *H* ),2H**,2(4X,1H*),5X,2(2H* ),2(3X,1H*),2X,1H*,7X,1H*,4X,1H*,2X,JET 4020
      *1H*,3X,2(3H* ),3H**,2(6X,1H*),2H *,4X,1H*,3X,1H*,2X,1H*,3X,1H*,2JET 4030
      *X,4H* *,2(3X,1H*),2X,2(1H*,3X),3H */3X,2(3H* ),1X,2(1H*,4X),4H*JET 4040
      ****,2(3H *),2(3X,1H*),3X,3H***,2(4X,1H*),3X,3H***,2(3X,1H*),1X2(6JET 4050
      *X,1H*),3H **,4X,3H***,4X,4H*** ,2(3H *),2(3X,1H*),2X,1H*,3X,6H* JET 4060
      ****)                                         JET 4070
      STOP                                           JET 4080
      END                                            JET 4090

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$IBFTC WJJ      LIST
SUBROUTINE WJJ
COMMON /ALL/ DO,RR
COMMON /WJ1234/ WJ(100,3)
COMMON /INPWJ/ M0,LAM1,BK,R,U,V,PR,IFLAG,MR,ALP
COMMON /WJJPRE/ ALPHA,THETA,LL(6),PL(6),P(10,6)
DIMENSION F(3,3),Q(3,3),PRS(2)
REAL LAM1
CK = M0
CC = (BK-CK)*DO
M2 = M0+2
M1 = M2-1
C
C FIND F AND Q'S AT K,K+1
C
CALL PROPWJ(WJ,M2,F(1,3),Q(1,3),1,100,M2)
CALL PROPWJ(WJ,M1,F(1,2),Q(1,2),1,100,M1)
C
C LL GIVES UPPER RAY
C PL GIVES DISTANCE FROM VERTEX TO PRESSURE VALUES
C P IS PRESSURE VALUES THAT ARE SAVED
C
IF (IFLAG.GT.1) GO TO 20
DO 10 L=1,4
LL(L) = 0.0
PL(L) = 0.0
DO 10 K=1,6
10 P(K,L) = 0.0
THETA = BK*DO
C
C INITIAL ALPHA FOR BOUNDARY
C
ALPHA = -ATAN2(U*SIN(THETA)+V*COS(THETA),U*COS(THETA)-V*SIN(THETA))
CC = CC+DO
IPN = 1
GO TO 40
C
C THE PRESSURE INFORMATION IS SAVE FOR THE CURRENT SIX POLAR PLANES
C
20 DO 30 L=1,4
LL(L) = LL(L+1)
PL(L) = PL(L+1)
DO 30 K=1,6
30 P(K,L) = P(K,L+1)
C
C MR IS USED AS A REFERENCE MARK IN ORDER TO DISTINGUISH ONE RAY
C FROM ANOTHER (FOR PRESSURE PURPOSES ONLY)
C
40 LL(5) = MR+M2
PL(5) = RR
DO 50 N=1,6
K = M2+1-N
C
C FIND THE 6 PRESSURE VALUES CLOSE TO THE BOUNDARY OF CURRENT PLANE
C

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```

50 CALL PROPWJ (WJ,K,X,P(N,5),3,100,K) WJJ 560
DO 90 N=2,M1 WJJ 570
K = M1+2-N WJJ 580
IF (K.EQ.2) GO TO 80 WJJ 590
IF (K.NE.3) GO TO 70 WJJ 600
C WJJ 610
C F AND Q VALUES AT K=2 ARE ZERO EXCEPT Q(3,1) WJJ 620
C WJJ 630
C DO 60 J=1,3 WJJ 640
C F(J,1) = 0.0 WJJ 650
60 G(J,1) = 0.0 WJJ 660
CALL PROPWJ (WJ,K+1,X,PRS(2),3,100,K+1) WJJ 670
CALL PROPWJ (WJ,K,X,PRS(1),3,100,K) WJJ 680
C WJJ 690
C EXTRAPOLATE Q(3,1) FROM K=3 AND 4 WJJ 700
C WJJ 710
C Q(3,1) = (4.0*PRS(1)-PRS(2))/3.0*RR**3 WJJ 720
GO TO 80 WJJ 730
C WJJ 740
C FIND F AND Q AT K=1 WJJ 750
C WJJ 760
70 CALL PROPWJ(WJ,K-1,F(1,1),Q(1,1),1,100,K-1) WJJ 770
C WJJ 780
C FIND W'S FOR NEXT PLANE WJJ 790
C WJJ 800
80 CALL WJET (F,Q,WJ,WJ(K+1,1),LAM1,K) WJJ 810
DO 90 I=1,2 WJJ 820
II = -I+3 WJJ 830
DO 90 J=1,3 WJJ 840
F(J,II+1) = F(J,II) WJJ 850
90 Q(J,II+1) = Q(J,II) WJJ 860
C WJJ 870
C STORE W'S CORRECTLY WJJ 880
C WJJ 890
C DO 100 K=2,M1 WJJ 900
DO 100 J=1,3 WJJ 910
100 WJ(K,J) = WJ(K+1,J) WJJ 920
C WJJ 930
C WJJ 940
C THE POLAR JET BOUNDARY IS HANDLED BELOW WJJ 950
C WJJ 960
C WJJ 970
LL(6) = MR+M1 WJJ 980
C WJJ 990
C FIND THE NEXT PLANE'S DISTANCE FROM JET VERTEX WJJ 1000
C WJJ 1010
PL(6) = RR*(1.+LAM1*D0) WJJ 1020
RP = RR WJJ 1030
RR = PL(6) WJJ 1040
C WJJ 1050
C SOLVE FOR KNOWN PRESSURES AT PLANE L+1, (6) WJJ 1060
C WJJ 1070
DO 110 N=1,6 WJJ 1080
K = M2-N WJJ 1090
110 CALL PROPWJ (WJ,K,X,P(N,6),3,100,K) WJJ 1100

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RR = RP WJJ 1110
ALPHA1 = ALPHA WJJ 1120
JJ = 1 WJJ 1130
C WJJ 1140
C WJJ 1150
C WJJ 1160
C WJJ 1170
C WJJ 1180
C WJJ 1190
C WJJ 1200
C WJJ 1210
120 IF (IPN.EQ.0) GO TO 130 WJJ 1220
C WJJ 1230
C WJJ 1240
C WJJ 1250
CALL PRES (MA-1,M1,IFLAG,P2,RA,1) WJJ 1260
CALL PRES (MA-2,M1-1,IFLAG,P3,RB,2) WJJ 1270
GO TO 140 WJJ 1280
130 CALL PRES (MA,M2,IFLAG,P2,RA,1) WJJ 1290
CALL PRES (MA-1,M2-1,IFLAG,P3,RB,2) WJJ 1300
140 P1 = PR WJJ 1310
C WJJ 1320
C CALCULATE R2 AND R3 DISTANCE MEASURED FROM PRESSURES P2 AND P3 ON WJJ 1330
C NORMAL TO BOUNDARY ALONG NORMAL WJJ 1340
C WJJ 1350
IF (CC.EQ.0.0) CC = 00 WJJ 1360
R2 = RR*SIN(CC)/COS(THETA+ALPHA-CC) WJJ 1370
IF (IPN.EQ.0.OR.R2.LT.CC*RR/2.0) GO TO 150 WJJ 1380
C WJJ 1390
C LINEARLY INTERPOLATE PRESSURE GRADIENT WJJ 1400
C WJJ 1410
PN = (P2-P1)/R2 WJJ 1420
GO TO 160 WJJ 1430
150 CC = CC+DG WJJ 1440
R3 = RR*SIN(CC)/COS(THETA+ALPHA-CC) WJJ 1450
C WJJ 1460
C USE THREE POINT INTERPOLATION FOR PRESSURE GRADIENT WJJ 1470
C WJJ 1480
PN = (P2+P3-2.0*P1)/(R2+R3) WJJ 1490
160 UV = U**2+V**2 WJJ 1500
C WJJ 1510
C FIND THE RADIUS OF CURVATURE WJJ 1520
C WJJ 1530
RS = -R*UV/(PN) WJJ 1540
C WJJ 1550
C AVERAGE TWO RADIUS OF CURVATURES WJJ 1560
C WJJ 1570
IF (JJ.EQ.2) RS = (1.0-ALP)*RT+ALP*RS WJJ 1580
RC = SQRT(RR**2+RS**2-2.0*RR*RS*SIN(THETA+ALPHA)) WJJ 1590
OC = THETA-ACOS((RC**2+RR**2-RS**2)/(2.*RR*RC)) WJJ 1600
RR = PL(6) WJJ 1610
THETC = ACOS((RR**2+RC**2-RS**2)/(2.*RR*RC)) WJJ 1620
THETA = THETC+OC WJJ 1630
BETA = ATAN2(RC*COS(OC)-RR*COS(THETA),RR*SIN(THETA)-RC*SIN(OC)) WJJ 1640
ALPHA = -BETA WJJ 1650

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UV = SQRT(UV)
UB = UV*COS(BETA)
VB = UV*SIN(BETA)
U = UB*COS(THETA)+VB*SIN(THETA)
V = -UB*SIN(THETA)+VB*COS(THETA)
BK = THETA/DO
BB = RR**2*SIN(THETA)          WJJ 1660
                                WJJ 1670
                                WJJ 1680
                                WJJ 1690
                                WJJ 1700
                                WJJ 1710
                                WJJ 1720
                                WJJ 1730
                                WJJ 1740
                                WJJ 1750
                                WJJ 1760
                                WJJ 1770
                                WJJ 1780
                                WJJ 1790
                                WJJ 1800
                                WJJ 1810
                                WJJ 1820
                                WJJ 1830
                                WJJ 1840
                                WJJ 1850
                                WJJ 1860
                                WJJ 1870
                                WJJ 1880
                                WJJ 1890
                                WJJ 1900
                                WJJ 1910
                                WJJ 1920
                                WJJ 1930
                                WJJ 1940
                                WJJ 1950
                                WJJ 1960
                                WJJ 1970
                                WJJ 1980
                                WJJ 1990
                                WJJ 2000
                                WJJ 2010
                                WJJ 2020
                                WJJ 2030
                                WJJ 2040
                                WJJ 2050
                                WJJ 2060
                                WJJ 2070
                                WJJ 2080
                                WJJ 2090
                                WJJ 2100
                                WJJ 2110
                                WJJ 2120
                                WJJ 2130
                                WJJ 2140
                                WJJ 2150
                                WJJ 2160
                                WJJ 2170
                                WJJ 2180
                                WJJ 2190
                                WJJ 2200

C   CALCULATE BOUNDARY W'S

C   WJ(M2,1) = R*U*BB
C   WJ(M2,2) = (PR+R*U**2)*BB
C   WJ(M2,3) = R*U*V*RR*BB
C   M0 = BK
C   CK = M0
C   M3 = M0+2
C   IF (M3.LT.M2) GO TO 210
C
C   INTERPOLATE EXTRA POINT AT M2
C
C   IF (BK.EQ.FLOAT(M0)) GO TO 210
C
C   IF BK FALLS ON A GRID POINT IT IS NOT INTERPOLATED
C
C   K = M2
C   DO 170 J=1,3
170  WJ(K+1,J) = WJ(K,J)
C   R1 = BK-CK
C   IF (R1+1.0-10.0*R1) 190,180,180
C
C   LINEARLY INTERPOLATE FILL IN W'S FOR NEXT PLANE
C
C   180 CALL POLATE (WJ(K-1,1),WJ(K,1),0,R1+1.0,0.,0.,R1,100)
C   GO TO 200
C
C   QUADRATICLY INTERPOLATE FILL IN W'S FOR NEXT PLANE
C
C   190 CALL POLATE (WJ(K-2,1),WJ(K,1),0,R1+2.,R1+1.,0.,0.,R1,100)
200  M4 = M3+1
C   IPN = 0
C   GO TO 220
C
C   NO W VALUES NEED TO BE FILLED IN BETWEEN BOUNDARY AND GRID POINT
C   CLOSES TO BOUNDARY
C
210  M4 = M2
C   IPN = 1
220  IF (JJ.EQ.2) GO TO 230
C   JJ = 2
C   CC = (THETA/DO-FLOAT(IFIX(THETA/DO)))*DO
C   RT = RS
C
C   CALCULATE RADIUS OF CURVATURE AGAIN (FOR AVERAGING)
C
C   GO TO 120

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230 CONTINUE WJJ 2210
C
C   BK.GT.42, DO REMAINS CONSTANT WJJ 2220
C
C   IF (BK.GT.42.0) GO TO 350 WJJ 2230
C
C   DO MUST BECOME TWICE AS SMALL SINCE TOO MANY RAYS HAVE BEEN LOST WJJ 2240
C
C   DO 260 L=2,5 WJJ 2250
C   DO 240 N=1,5 WJJ 2260
C   K = 6-N WJJ 2270
C
C   DOUBLE THE NUMBER OF PRESSURE VALUES WJJ 2280
C
C 240 P(2*K,L) = P(K,L) WJJ 2290
C   DO 250 K=1,3 WJJ 2300
C 250 CALL POLATE (P(2*K,L),P(2*K+1,L),1,4.,2.,0.,3.,1) WJJ 2310
C   DO 260 K=2,7 WJJ 2320
C 260 P(K-1,L) = P(K,L) WJJ 2330
C
C   THE ABOVE ASSUMES THAT A LINE BETWEEN BOUNDARY AND RAY WILL NOT BE WJJ 2340
C
C   NN = M0+2 WJJ 2350
C   MM = 2*(NN-1) WJJ 2360
C   NM = MM+2 WJJ 2370
C   DO 270 J=1,3 WJJ 2380
C 270 WJ(NM,J) = WJ(M4,J) WJJ 2390
C   DO 280 N=2,NN WJJ 2400
C   K = NN+2-N WJJ 2410
C   DO 280 J=1,3 WJJ 2420
C 280 WJ(2*K-2,J) = WJ(K,J) WJJ 2430
C
C   CHANGE PARAMETERS TO COMPENSATE FOR SPITTING WJJ 2440
C
C   DO 290 L=2,5 WJJ 2450
C 290 LL(L) = 2*LL(L)-2-MR WJJ 2460
C   BK = 2.0*BK WJJ 2470
C   DO = DO/2.0 WJJ 2480
C   M0 = BK WJJ 2490
C   CK = M0 WJJ 2500
C   IF (M0+2.EQ.MM.OR.BK.EQ.CK) GO TO 330 WJJ 2510
C
C   EXTRA RAY MUST BE ADDED BETWEEN BOUNDARY AND UPPER RAY WJJ 2520
C
C   CK = BK-CK WJJ 2530
C   CALL POLATE (WJ(NM-4,1),WJ(NM-1,1),1,3.+CK,1.+CK,0.,CK,100) WJJ 2540
C   DO 320 L=2,5 WJJ 2550
C   DO 300 N=1,5 WJJ 2560
C   K = 6-N WJJ 2570
C 300 P(K+1,L) = P(K,L) WJJ 2580
C   LL(L) = LL(L)+1 WJJ 2590
C   IF (L.NE.5) GO TO 310 WJJ 2600
C   P(1,L) = PR WJJ 2610
C   CALL POLATE (P(1,L),P(1,L),1,CK+3.,2.,0.,3.,1) WJJ 2620
C   GO TO 320 WJJ 2630

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310 CALL POLATE (P(2,L),P(1,L),0,2.,1.,0.,3.,1)
320 CONTINUE
330 NM = MM-2
DO 340 K=2,NM,2
340 CALL POLATE (WJ(K,1),WJ(K+1,1),1,2.,0.,0.,1.,100)
350 RETURN
END

WJJ 2760
WJJ 2770
WJJ 2780
WJJ 2790
WJJ 2800
WJJ 2810
WJJ 2820

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$IBFTC PRES      LIST
      SUBROUTINE PRES (M,N,II,PP,R,KK)
C
C      R IS DISTANCE FROM VERTEX TO PRESSURE ON NORMAL VECTOR
C
      COMMON /WJJPRE/ ALPHA,THETA,LL(6),PL(6),P(10,6)
      COMMON /ALL/ DO,KR
      DIMENSION PR(6)
      R = RR*COS(THETA+ALPHA)/COS(FLOAT(N-2)*DO+ALPHA)
      DO 10 I=1,6
      L = I
10 IF (R.LT.PL(I)) GO TO 20
C
C      L IS THE PLANE TO THE RIGHT OF THE POINT ON THE NORMAL
C
20 DO 30 I=1,6
      K = LL(I)+1-M
30 PR(I) = P(K,I)
      IF (KK.NE.1.OR.II.NE.2) GO TO 40
      L = 4
      GO TO 80
C
C      NOT ALL PRESSURE VALUES ARE KNOWN UNTIL FIRST FIVE PLANES HAVE
C      BEEN COMPUTED
C
40 IF (II.GE.5.AND.L.NE.1) GO TO 100
      IF (II.LT.5.AND.L.GT.6-II) GO TO 100
C
C      EXTRAPOLATION IS NECESSARY BELOW
C
      K = LL(L)+1-M
      IF (K.LE.6) GO TO 70
50 WRITE (6,60)
60 FORMAT (1H1,32HNOT ENOUGH PRESSURE VALUES GIVEN)
      STOP
70 IF (L+2.LE.6) GO TO 90
80 CALL POLATE (PR(L),PP,0,PL(L)-PL(L+1),0.,0.,R-PL(L+1),1)
      GO TO 180
90 CALL POLATE (PR(L),PP,0,PL(L)-PL(L+2),PL(L+1)-PL(L+2),0.,R-PL(L+2))
      *1)
      GO TO 180
100 IF (((L.LT.6.OR.PL(6).GT.R).AND.K.EQ.2).OR.(K.EQ.1.AND.PL(5).GT.R))
      1) GO TO 140
C
C      EXTRAPOLATE TO RIGHT
C
      IF (KK.EQ.1) GO TO 120
      IF (II.GT.1) GO TO 130
110 CALL POLATE (PR(5),PP,0,PL(5)-PL(6),0.,0.,R-PL(6),1)
      GO TO 180
120 L = 5
130 CALL POLATE (PR(L-2),PP,0,PL(L-2)-R,PL(L-1)-R,PL(L)-R,0.,1)
      GO TO 180
140 IF (II.EQ.1) GO TO 110

```

PRES 10
PRES 20
PRES 30
PRES 40
PRES 50
PRES 60
PRES 70
PRES 80
PRES 90
PRES 100
PRES 110
PRES 120
PRES 130
PRES 140
PRES 150
PRES 160
PRES 170
PRES 180
PRES 190
PRES 200
PRES 210
PRES 220
PRES 230
PRES 240
PRES 250
PRES 260
PRES 270
PRES 280
PRES 290
PRES 300
PRES 310
PRES 320
PRES 330
PRES 340
PRES 350
PRES 360
PRES 370
PRES 380
PRES 390
PRES 400
PRES 410
PRES 420
PRES 430
PRES 440
PRES 450
PRES 460
PRES 470
PRES 480
PRES 490
PRES 500
PRES 510
PRES 520
PRES 530
PRES 540
PRES 550

```

C INTERPOLATE BELOW PRES 560
C IF (KK.EQ.1.AND.L.EQ.6) L = 5 PRES 570
C IF (PL(L)-R.GT.R-PL(L-1)) GO TO 160 PRES 580
C IF (L+1.GT.6.OR.(KK.EQ.1.AND.L+1.GT.5)) GO TO 170 PRES 590
150 K = LL(L-1)+1-M PRES 600
C USE L-1,L,L+1 PRES 610
C IF (K.GT.6) GO TO 50 PRES 620
C CALL POLATE (PR(L-1),PP,0,PL(L-1)-PL(L+1),PL(L)-PL(L+1),0.,R-PL(L+PRES 630
*1),1) PRES 640
C GO TO 180 PRES 650
160 IF (L-2.LT.1.OR.(L-2.LT.6-II.AND.II.LT.5)) GO TO 150 PRES 660
C USE L-2,L-1,L PRES 670
C 170 K= LL(L-2)+1-M PRES 680
C IF (K.GT.6) GO TO 50 PRES 690
C CALL POLATE (PR(L-2),PP,0,PL(L-2)-PL(L),PL(L-1)-PL(L),0.,R-PL(L),1PRES 700
*)
C 180 RETURN PRES 710
C END PRES 720
PRES 730
PRES 740
PRES 750
PRES 760
PRES 770
PRES 780

```

```

$1BFTC PROP3D LIST PR3D 10
      SUBROUTINE PROP3D (W,M) PR3D 20
      COMMON /INPPRO/ GAM1,GAM2,GAM PR3D 30
      DIMENSION W(4),F(4),G(4) PR3D 40
      C PR3D 50
      C CALCULATE FLUID PROPERTIES FOR PRINT OUT IN CYLINDRICAL COORDINATE PR3D 60
      C XXX =W(4) PR3D 70
      C NOTE W(4)'S VELOCITY IS DISTRIBUTED TO W(3) PR3D 80
      C
      W(4) = 0.0 PR3D 90
      G(3) = W(3)/W(1) PR3D 100
      G(2) = W(4)/W(1) PR3D 110
      A = GAM1*W(2)/(GAM2-G(3)**2-G(2)**2) PR3D 120
      B = GAM2*W(1)**2/(GAM1*W(2)) PR3D 130
      G(1) = A*(1.0-SQRT(1.0-B/A)) PR3D 140
      F(1) = W(1)/G(1) PR3D 150
      G(4) = W(2)-F(1)*W(1) PR3D 160
      F(2) = SQRT(F(1)**2+G(3)**2+G(2)**2) PR3D 170
      F(3) = F(2)/SQRT(GAM*G(4)/G(1)) PR3D 180
      F(4) = G(4)/(G(1)**GAM) PR3D 190
      T = GAM*G(4)/G(1) PR3D 200
      C SHOWS THE RELATIVE ERROR IN THIS PROCEDURE PR3D 210
      C
      ERR = .5*GAM2-(.5*F(2)**2+GAM1*G(4)/G(1)) PR3D 220
      WRITE (6,10) M,G(1),G(4),T,F(4),F(1),G(3),F(2),ERR,F(3) PR3D 230
10 FORMAT (I9,1X,9E13.6) PR3D 240
      W(4) = XXX PR3D 250
      RETURN PR3D 260
      END PR3D 270
      PR3D 280
      PR3D 290
      PR3D 300
      PR3D 310
      PR3D 320

```

```

$IBFTC PROPWJ LIST
SUBROUTINE PROPWJ (WJ,K,F,Q,N,L,I)
COMMON /ALL/ DO,RR
COMMON /INPPRO/ GAM1,GAM2,GAM
DIMENSION WJ(L,3),F(1),Q(1)
REAL M
C
C COMPUTES FLUID PROPERTIES OF JET
C
      O = FLOAT(I-2)*DO
      B = RR**2*SIN(O)
      V = WJ(K,3)/(RR*WJ(K,1))
      A = GAM1*WJ(K,2)/(GAM2-V**2)
      C = GAM2*WJ(K,1)**2/(GAM1*WJ(K,2))
      RB = A*(1.-SQRT(1.-C/A))
      PB = WJ(K,2)-WJ(K,1)**2/RB
      P = PB/B
      G(1) = P
C
C IF N=3 RETURN WITH PRESSURE
C
      GO TO (10,20,30), N
C
C SOLVES FOR F FUNCTIONS OF W
C
10   F(1) = -RB*V
      F(2) = -WJ(K,1)*V
      F(3) = -RR*(PB+RB*V**2)
C
C SOLVES FOR Q FUNCTIONS OF W
C
      Q(1) = 0.0
      Q(2) = 2.*PB+RB*V**2
      Q(3) = RR**3*P*COS(O)
      GO TO 30
C
C RETURNS WITH ALL OF THE FLUID PROPERTIES
C
20   U = WJ(K,1)/RB
      R = RB/B
      M = SQRT((U**2+V**2)/(GAM*P/R))
      F(1) = M
      F(2) = ATAN2(V,U)*180./3.14159265
      F(3) = R
      Q(1) = U
      Q(2) = V
      Q(3) = P
30   RETURN
END

```

PRWJ	10
PRWJ	20
PRWJ	30
PRWJ	40
PRWJ	50
PRWJ	60
PRWJ	70
PRWJ	80
PRWJ	90
PRWJ	100
PRWJ	110
PRWJ	120
PRWJ	130
PRWJ	140
PRWJ	150
PRWJ	160
PRWJ	170
PRWJ	180
PRWJ	190
PRWJ	200
PRWJ	210
PRWJ	220
PRWJ	230
PRWJ	240
PRWJ	250
PRWJ	260
PRWJ	270
PRWJ	280
PRWJ	290
PRWJ	300
PRWJ	310
PRWJ	320
PRWJ	330
PRWJ	340
PRWJ	350
PRWJ	360
PRWJ	370
PRWJ	380
PRWJ	390
PRWJ	400
PRWJ	410
PRWJ	420
PRWJ	430
PRWJ	440
PRWJ	450
PRWJ	460
PRWJ	470
PRWJ	480
PRWJ	490

```

$IBFTC WJET LIST
SUBROUTINE WJET (F,Q,WJ,WJS,LAM1,K)
COMMON /ALL/ DO,RR
DIMENSION WJ(100,3),WJS(1)
DIMENSION F(3,3),Q(3,3),FM(3),FPL(3),QM(3),QPL(3),WM(3),WP(3)
REAL LAM1
IF (K.NE.2) GO TO 20
DO 10 J=1,3
  I = 100*(J-1)+1
10 WJS(I) = 0.0
C
C   W'S AT AXIS ARE ZERO, BECAUSE RR IS ZERO
C
C   GO TO 50
C
C   COMPUTE W'S AT S=.5
C
20 DO 30 J=1,3
  WP(J) = .5*(WJ(K+1,J)+WJ(K,J) + LAM1*(F(J,3)-F(J,2)+.5*D0*(Q(J,3)
  *+Q(J,2)))) WJET 190
30 WM(J) = .5*(WJ(K-1,J)+WJ(K,J) + LAM1*(F(J,2)-F(J,1)+.5*D0*(Q(J,2)
  *+Q(J,1)))) WJET 210
C
C   FIND F AND Q'S OF W AT S
C
CALL PROPWJ (WP,1,FPL,QPL,1,1,K) WJET 260
CALL PROPWJ (WM,1,FM,QM,1,1,K) WJET 270
DO 40 J=1,3
C
C   STORE VALUES IN DECREMENTS OF 100, BECAUSE DIMENSIONS OF W
C
  I = 100*(J-1)+1
C
C   CALCULATE W'S FOR NEXT POLAR PLANE
C
40 WJS(I) = WJ(K,J)+LAM1*(FPL(J)-FM(J)+.5*D0*(QPL(J)+QM(J)))/(1.+.5*LWJET 360
  *AM1*D0) WJET 370
50 RETURN
END

```

```

$IBFTC JETS LIST
SUBROUTINE JET (P,ANS,LL,RHO,J1,J2,RR)
COMMON /INPJET/ R(30),ANGL(30),B(30),Y(30),MN(30)
DIMENSION P(30,100),PP(3),PS(3),BA(4)
C
C   INTERPOLATES ONE W VALUE AT A TIME
C
C   GO TO (10,50), LL
C
C   S IS THE DISTANCE FROM THE POLAR CENTER (VERTEX) TO A POINT ON THEJETS 100
C   CYLINDRICAL PLANE
C
C   10 S = SQRT(RR**2+RHO**2)
C
C   ANG IS THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE POLAR AXIS AND THE GRID POINT
C
C   ANG = ATAN2(RHO,RR)
DO 20 I=1,J2
20 IF (S.LT.R(I)) GO TO 30
30 L = I-1
C
C   L IS POLAR PLANE JUST UP STREAM OF GRID POINT
C   I IS POLAR PLANE JUST DOWN STREAM OF GRID POINT
C
C   I1 = I+1
DO = ANGL(L)
C = ANG/DO+2.0
C
C   K IS POLAR RAY JUST BELOW GRID POINT
C
C   K = C
C
C   C IS FRACTION OF ANGLE TO GRID POINTS MEASURED FROM K
C
C   C = C-FLOAT(K)
L1 = 0
L2 = 1
IF (I.NE.J1) GO TO 40
C
C   STEP SIZES ON PLANE L WILL BE HALF AS LARGE AS I SINCE POLAR JET
C   ANGLE ,DO, CHANGES
C
C   L1 = 1
L2 = 2
40 LL = 2
C
C   K1 IS RAY BELOW GRID POINT ON CYLINDRICAL PLANE
C
C   K1 = K
C
C   K2 IS RAY ABOVE GRID POINT ON CYLINDRICAL PLANE
C
C   K2 = K+1
50 DO 60 K=K1,K2
C
C   JETS 10
C   JETS 20
C   JETS 30
C   JETS 40
C   JETS 50
C   JETS 60
C   JETS 70
C   JETS 80
C   JETS 90
C   JETS 100
C   JETS 110
C   JETS 120
C   JETS 130
C   JETS 140
C   JETS 150
C   JETS 160
C   JETS 170
C   JETS 180
C   JETS 190
C   JETS 200
C   JETS 210
C   JETS 220
C   JETS 230
C   JETS 240
C   JETS 250
C   JETS 260
C   JETS 270
C   JETS 280
C   JETS 290
C   JETS 300
C   JETS 310
C   JETS 320
C   JETS 330
C   JETS 340
C   JETS 350
C   JETS 360
C   JETS 370
C   JETS 380
C   JETS 390
C   JETS 400
C   JETS 410
C   JETS 420
C   JETS 430
C   JETS 440
C   JETS 450
C   JETS 460
C   JETS 470
C   JETS 480
C   JETS 490
C   JETS 500
C   JETS 510
C   JETS 520
C   JETS 530
C   JETS 540
C   JETS 550

```

```

C IF STEP SIZES ARE DIFFERENT BETWEEN L AND I ARRAY K PASSING THRU      JETS 560
C L MAPS INTO 2(K-1) IN I                                              JETS 570
C
C N = K1+3-K
C K3 = L2*(K-L1)
C IF (IFIX(B(I))+2.LT.K3) GO TO 80
C PP(1) = P(I,K3)
C PP(2) = P(L,K)
C
C LINEARLY INTERPOLATE VALUES ON RAYS TO CYLINDRICAL PLANE
C
C 60 CALL POLATE (PP,PP(N),0,R(I)-R(L),0.0,0.0,S-R(L),1)
C
C LINEARLY INTERPOLATE BETWEEN ARRAYS ON CYLINDRICAL PLANE TO GRID      JETS 680
C POINT
C
C 70 CALL POLATE (PP(2),ANS,0,1.0,0.0,0.0,C,1)
C RETURN
C
C TREAT INTERPOLATION CLOSE TO BOUNDARY
C
C 80 BA(1) = B(L-1)*ANGL(L-1)
C DO 90 J=L,I1
C K=J-L+1
C BA(K+1) = B(J)*ANGL(J)
C NM = MN(J)
C
C PS IS W VALUE LOCATED FROM L-1 PLANE TO I1 PLANE AT BOUNDARY
C
C 90 PS(K)=P(J,NM)
C IF (K.EQ.K2) GO TO 100
C
C K1 RAY IS CLOSE TO BOUNDARY
C
C ANG = FLOAT(K1-2)*DO
C
C INTERPOLATE DISTANCE BETWEEN BOUNDARY OF JET AND AXIS OF JET AT      JETS 920
C THE CYLINDRICAL PLANE BASED UPON ANGULAR VALUES
C
C CALL POLATE (Y(L),ANS,0,BA(2),BA(3),BA(4),ANG,1)
C
C SS IS LENGTH OF RAY FROM PLANE L TO BOUNDARY AND PP(1) IS BOUNDARY      JETS 970
C VALUE ON RAY K1
C
C SS = ANS/SIN(ANG)-R(L)
C CALL POLATE (PS,PP(1),0,BA(2),BA(3),BA(4),ANG,1)
C PP(2) = P(L,K1)
C CALL POLATE (PP,PP(3),0,SS,0.0,0.0,S-R(L),1)
C
C K2 RAY IS CLOSE TO BOUNDARY
C
C 100 ANG = FLOAT(K2-2)*DO
C CALL POLATE (Y(L-1),ANS,0,BA(1),BA(2),BA(3),ANG,1)
C SS = ANS/SIN(ANG)
C IF (SS.LT.S) GO TO 110

```

C REPEAT ABOVE PROCEDURE BELOW FOR RAY K2 JETS1110
C JETS1120
C JETS1130
CALL POLATE (PS,PP,0,BA(2),BA(3),BA(4),ANG,1) JETS1140
PP(2) = P(L,K2) JETS1150
CALL POLATE (PP,PP(2),0,SS-R(L),0.0,0.0,S-R(L),1) JETS1160
GO TO 70 JETS1170
110 PP(1) = B(I)+2.0-FLOAT(K1) JETS1180
PP(2) = B(L)+2.0-FLOAT(K1) JETS1190
C DETERMINE DISPLACEMENT GRID POINT IS FROM RAY K1 JETS1200
C JETS1210
C CALL POLATE (PP,ANS,0,R(I)-R(L),0.0,0.0,S-R(L),1) JETS1220
C JETS1230
C FIND BOUNDARY VALUE S DISTANCE FROM POLAR CENTER JETS1240
C JETS1250
C CALL POLATE (PS,PP(2),0,R(L),R(I),R(I+1),S,1) JETS1260
C JETS1270
C INTERPOLATE VALUE FROM BOUNDARY VALUE AND RAY K1 VALUE ON JETS1280
C CYLINDRICAL PLANE JETS1290
C JETS1300
C CALL POLATE (PP(2),ANS,0,ANS,0.0,0.0,C,1) JETS1310
RETURN JETS1320
END JETS1330
JETS1340

```

$IBFTC POLATE LIST
SUBROUTINE POLATE (W,ANS,L,R1,R2,R3,R,M)
DIMENSION W(1),ANS(1)                                POLA 10
C                                                 POLA 20
C THIS ROUTINE DOES BOTH LINEAR AND QUADRATIC INTERPOLATION OR    POLA 30
C EXTRAPOLATION                                         POLA 40
C                                                 POLA 50
C NN = 1                                              POLA 60
C                                                 POLA 70
C M=100 IS FOR SELECTION AND STORAGE OF THREE W VALUES      POLA 80
C                                                 POLA 90
C IF (M.EQ.100) NN = 3                                 POLA 100
C = 0.0                                               POLA 110
DO 20 N=1,NN                                         POLA 120
K1 = M*(N-1)+1                                      POLA 130
C                                                 POLA 140
C L IS THE INCREMENT OF THE SUBSCRIPT FROM WHERE SEQUENTIAL VALUES    POLA 150
C WILL BE PROCURED                                     POLA 160
C                                                 POLA 170
C K2 = K1+1+L                                         POLA 180
K3 = K1+2*(1+L)                                      POLA 190
C                                                 POLA 200
C IF R2 = 0. INTERPOLATION IS LINEAR                  POLA 210
C                                                 POLA 220
C IF (R2.EQ.0.0) GO TO 10                            POLA 230
C = ((W(K1)-W(K2))*(R1-R3)-(W(K1)-W(K3))*(R1-R2))/((R1-R2)*(R1-R3)) POLA 240
** (R2-R3))                                         POLA 250
10 B = (W(K1)-W(K2)-C*(R1**2-R2**2))/(R1-R2)          POLA 260
A = W(K1)-B*R1-C*R1**2                               POLA 270
20 ANS(K1) = A+B*R+C*R**2                           POLA 280
RETURN                                              POLA 290
END                                                 POLA 300
POLA 310
POLA 320

$IBMAP FILES
ENTRY     .UN08.
*      SETS UP JET TAPE FOR OUTPUT
•UN08. PZE     UNIT08
UNIT08 FILE   ,B(1),RLADY,BIN,BLK=256,INOUT,HOLD,HIGH
END

```

APPENDIX B

FIVE-JET INTERACTION PROGRAM

Input Cards Format

FORTRAN Listing


```

$IBFTC MAIN LIST 5JET 10
C 5JET 20
C 5JET 30
C 5JET 40
C 5JET 50
C 5JET 60
C 5JET 70
C 5JET 80
C 5JET 90
C 5JET 100
C 5JET 110
C 5JET 120
C 5JET 130
C 5JET 140
C 5JET 150
C 5JET 160
C 5JET 170
C 5JET 180
C 5JET 190
C 5JET 200
C 5JET 210
C 5JET 220
C 5JET 230
C 5JET 240
C 5JET 250
C 5JET 260
C 5JET 270
C 5JET 280
C 5JET 290
C 5JET 300
C 5JET 310
C 5JET 320
C 5JET 330
C 5JET 340
C 5JET 350
C 5JET 360
C 5JET 370
C 5JET 380
C 5JET 390
C 5JET 400
C 5JET 410
C 5JET 420
C 5JET 430
C 5JET 440
C 5JET 450
C 5JET 460
C 5JET 470
C 5JET 480
C 5JET 490
C 5JET 500
C 5JET 510
C 5JET 520
C 5JET 530
C 5JET 540
C 5JET 550

5 - JET PROGRAM

COMMON /INPROP/ GAM,GAM1,GAM2,MM,N,BCD
COMMON /INOUT/ LMIN,LMAX,MI,IJL,IFLG,IDIV,JUMP,JUMP1,LAM0,GAM3,AS05JET 100
*,AS1,AS2,FACTOR,RDJ,C1,C2,CC,ALF,TT,TS,DPRNT,CN,CXR,DL1,CL1 5JET 110
DIMENSION WW(4,5), W3D(3,80,2),RX(3),DR(3),MAX1(3),XX(20),YY(3) 5JET 120
*,F(4,80,3),G(4,80,3),W1(4),W2(4),W3(4),W4(4),F1(4),F2(4),G1(4),G2(5JET 130
*,4),UGM(4),RWVP(4),RUVF(4),Y(3),W5(4),W13(80,80),W24(80,80),W(4) 5JET 140
*,NE(3),NJE(3,300)
REAL LAM0,LAM1,LAM2
DATA BCD1/1HN/,BCD2/1HJ/,BCD3/1HE/
READ INITIAL CONDITIONS OR DATA PARAMETERS FOR CONTINUATION RUN 5JET 200
FORMAT (8I10/(8F10.5)) 5JET 210
5JET 220
READ (5,10) LMIN,LMAX,M0,IJL,IFLG,IDIV,JUMP,JUMP1,LAM0,GAM,AS0,AS15JET 230
1,AS2,FACTOR,RDJ,C1,C2,CC,ALF,TT,TS,DPRNT,CN,CXR,DL1,CL1 5JET 240
10 FORMAT (8I10/(8F10.5)) 5JET 250
ADIV DIVIDES INTO LAM1 UNTIL INTERACTION STARTS 5JET 260
ADIV = IDIV 5JET 270
IF (IDIV.EQ.0) ADIV = 1.0 5JET 280
LMAX = LMAX+1 5JET 290
5JET 300
5JET 310
5JET 320
AXIS OF CENTER JET TO ACTUAL INTERACTION PLANE CREATES A TEMPORARY5JET 330
FINER MESH 5JET 340
IJK = 0, A SIMULATED MESH CHANGE DOES NOT OCCUR 5JET 350
IJK = 1, DY/2 CREATES A TEMPORARY FINE MESH SIZE 5JET 360
IJK = 2, A SIMULATED MESH CHANGE DOES NOT OCCUR 5JET 370
IJK = 3, RELOCATION OF WALL BY DOUBLING THE NO. OF INTERVALS FROM 5JET 380
IJK = 0 5JET 390
IF (2*M0+6.LE.80) IJK = 2 5JET 400
IF (JUMP1.GT.LMIN) IJK=IJK+1 5JET 410
MI = M0 5JET 420
IF (IJK.EQ.3) M0 = 2*M0 5JET 430
RDJ = RDJ/CN 5JET 440
RR = RDJ 5JET 450
DY = RDJ/FLOAT(MU) 5JET 460
DYY = DY 5JET 470
IF (IJK.EQ.1) DY = DY/2.0 5JET 480
CONST = (DL1+1.0)/2.0*(CL1-0.5)/0.5+(DL1-1.0)/2.0 5JET 490
ITEST = 1 5JET 500
5JET 510
5JET 520
5JET 530
5JET 540
5JET 550

MB REPRESENTS INTERACTION WALL MIDWAY BETWEEN M=5 AND M=M2
MB = M0+5

```

```

C ONE JET'S CENTER IS AT M=5, THE OTHER IS AT M=M2      SJET 560
C                                                               SJET 570
C                                                               SJET 580
C M2 = 2*MB-5      SJET 590
C MBC = MB          SJET 600
C MBD = MBC         SJET 610
C                                                               SJET 620
C MC IS AUXILIARY GRID LINE TO RIGHT OF 3-D REGION    SJET 630
C                                                               SJET 640
C MC = MB+1        SJET 650
C                                                               SJET 660
C MA IS AUXILIARY GRID LINE TO LEFT OF 3-D REGION     SJET 670
C                                                               SJET 680
C MA = MB          SJET 690
C                                                               SJET 700
C NB IS MAXIMUM 3-D CALCULATED GRID LINE IN Z DIRECTION SJET 710
C                                                               SJET 720
C NB = 2            SJET 730
C                                                               SJET 740
C NBP IS AUXILIARY GRID LINE ABOVE NB IT IS FILLED IN WITH JET VALUES SJET 750
C                                                               SJET 760
C NBP = NB          SJET 770
C ANB = 0.0          SJET 780
C ICNT = 0          SJET 790
C PHY = .7853982   SJET 800
C                                                               SJET 810
C                                                               SJET 820
C IF CONTINUATION RUN IS MADE, INFORMATION FROM PREVIOUS RUN IS SJET 830
C OBTAIN HERE       SJET 840
C                                                               SJET 850
C                                                               SJET 860
C IF (LMIN.NE.1) READ(2) LAM0,LAM1,GAM,M0,RR,NB,NBP,MA,ENTH,W13,W24,5JET 870
C *LPLANE,MBC,MC,NX           5JET 880
C GAM3 = GAM         5JET 890
C                                                               SJET 900
C PRINT TITLE PAGE 5JET 910
C WRITE HEADER AND INPUT CONDITIONS 5JET 920
C                                                               SJET 930
C CALL WRITES (1) 5JET 940
C MA3D = MA-1       5JET 950
C GAM1 = GAM/(GAM-1.0) 5JET 960
C GAM2 = (GAM+1.0)/(GAM-1.0) 5JET 970
C H = .5*GAM2       5JET 980
C XDIST = 0.0        5JET 990
C LPLANE = LMIN     SJET1000
C                                                               SJET1010
C                                                               SJET1020
C JET TAPE IS READ BELOW 5JET1030
C                                                               SJET1040
C                                                               SJET1050
C DO 20 I=1,19      SJET1060
C XX(I) = 0.0        SJET1070
C 20 IF (I.LT.3) YY(I) = 0.0 5JET1080
C GO TO 50          SJET1090
C 30 RX(3) = RX(2)  SJET1100

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Y(3) = Y(2)      5JET1110
DR(3) = DR(2)    5JET1120
MAX1(3) = MAX1(2) 5JET1130
MAXX = MAX1(3)    5JET1140
DO 40 M=2,MAXX    5JET1150
DO 40 I=1,3        5JET1160
40 W3D(I,M,2) = W3D(I,M,1) 5JET1170
50 READ (1) XD,RX(2),DX,Y(2),DR(2),MAX1(2),((W3D(I,J,1),I=1,3),J=1,80) 5JET1180
*)                  5JET1190
IF (RR.NE.RDJ) GO TO 110 5JET1200
DO 60 I=1,19        5JET1210
J = 20-I          5JET1220
XX(J+1) = XX(J)    5JET1230
60 IF (J.LT.3) YY(J+1) = YY(J) 5JET1240
XX(1) = RX(2)      5JET1250
YY(1) = Y(2)        5JET1260
5JET1270
C
C   IF PLUME OF JET IS LESS THAN INTERACTION DISTANCE CONTINUE TO READ 5JET1280
C   JET TAPE          5JET1290
C
C   IF (Y(2).LE.RDJ) GO TO 50 5JET1310
C   CALL INTRP (YY,RDJ,XX,RR) 5JET1320
C
C   RRDJ IS DISTANCE FROM NOZZLE EXIT INTERACTION OCCURS 5JET1330
C
C   RRDJ = RR          5JET1340
C   RXP = CN*RR-CXR    5JET1350
C   WRITE (6,70) RXP    5JET1360
70 FORMAT (36X,22HINTERACTION WILL OCCUR,F10.5,2H EXIT RADII FROM NO5JET1390
*ZZLE EXIT/////) 5JET1390
5JET1400
C
C   CALCULATE SHOCK PROPERTIES BELOW 5JET1410
C
C   NX = 1            5JET1420
C   80 MM = MAX1(2)    5JET1430
C
C   FIRST SHOCK PROPERTIES DETERMINED ARE USED IN THE REGION OF M=MB 5JET1440
C   AND N=MB-3         5JET1450
C
C   IF (NX.EQ.2) NX = MB-4 5JET1460
C   NX = NX+1          5JET1470
C   W1(1) = W3D(1,MM,1) 5JET1480
C   W1(2) = W3D(2,MM,1) 5JET1490
C   W1(3) = W3D(3,MM,1) 5JET1500
C   W1(4) = 0.0          5JET1510
C   CALL PROP (W1,UQM,RWVP,5) 5JET1520
C   TNB = (RWVP(3)/UQM(1))**2 5JET1530
C   SNB = TNB/(1.+TNB)        5JET1540
C   P = (- (UQM(3)**2+2.)/UQM(3)**2-GAM*SNB)/3. 5JET1550
C   Q = (2.*UQM(3)**2+1.)/UQM(3)**4+((GAM+1.)*2/4.+ (GAM-1.)/UQM(3)**2) 5JET1560
C   * ) * SNB          5JET1570
C   R = (SNB-1.)/UQM(3)**4 5JET1580
C   A = Q-3.*P**2        5JET1590
5JET1600
5JET1610
5JET1620
5JET1630
5JET1640
5JET1650

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B = R-P*Q-2.*ABS(P)**3.          5JET1660
PHI =(ACOS(-.5*B/(ABS(A)/3.)*2.5))**1.5)/3. 5JET1670
AA = 2.*SQRT(-A/3.)             5JET1680
PI3 = 2.0943952                 5JET1690
YY(1) = AA*COS(PHI)-P          5JET1700
YY(2) = AA*COS(PHI+PI3)-P     5JET1710
YY(3) = AA*COS(PHI+2.*PI3)-P   5JET1720
B = AMAX1(YY(1),YY(2))         5JET1730
IF (YY(3).LT.B) B = AMAX1(YY(3),AMIN1(YY(1),YY(2))) 5JET1740
AM = UQM(3)**2*B               5JET1750
PPP = (2.*GAM*AM-GAM+1.)/(GAM+1.) 5JET1760
RRR = (GAM+1.)*AM/((GAM-1.)*AM+2.) 5JET1770
B = AM*(GAM+1.)*2             5JET1780
PR = PPP/RRR                  5JET1790
AM2 = (UQM(3)**2*B-4.*((AM-1.)*(GAM*AM+1.))/(B*PR)) 5JET1800
RJB = RWVP(1)                  5JET1810
U3D = UQM(1)                   5JET1820
QB = RWVP(3)                   5JET1830
PJB = RWVP(4)                  5JET1840
Q2 = SQRT(U3D**2+QB**2-GAM1*PJB/RJB*2.0*(PPP/RRR-1.0)) 5JET1850
W13(MB,NX) = Q2*RJB*RRR       5JET1860
W24(MB,NX) = Q2**2*RJB*RRR+PJB*PPP 5JET1870
W13(NX,MB) = 0.0               5JET1880
W24(NX,MB) = 0.0               5JET1890
IF (NX.NE.MB-3) GO TO 90      5JET1900
W13(MB+1,NX+1) = W13(MB,NX)   5JET1910
W24(MB+1,NX+1) = W24(MB,NX)   5JET1920
W13(NX+1,MB+1) = W13(NX,MB)   5JET1930
W24(NX+1,MB+1) = W24(NX,MB)   5JET1940
GO TO 29U                      5JET1950
90 LAM1 = FACTOR*SQRT(AM2-1.0) * ALF 5JET1960
C
C DETERMINE ACTUAL STARTING DISTANCE FROM NOZZLE EXIT 5JET1970
C
C RR = RR-LAM1*DY              5JET1980
C
C CALCULATE INITIAL LAM1      5JET1990
C
LAM1 = LAM1/ADIV               5JET2000
BACKSPACE 1                    5JET2010
DO 100 I=1,20                  5JET2020
100 IF (XX(I).GT.RR) BACKSPACE 1 5JET2030
    GO TO 50                    5JET2040
110 IF (RX(2).LT.RR) GO TO 30   5JET2050
    READ (1) K,RX(1),K,Y(1),DR(1),MAX1(1) 5JET2060
    BACKSPACE 1                  5JET2070
C
C FIND RADIUS OF JET AT GIVEN DISTANCE FROM NOZZLE EXIT 5JET2080
C
120 CALL INTRP (RX,RR,Y,YBD)   5JET2090
    JJ = 0                      5JET2100
    K1 = 1                      5JET2110
    K2 = 1                      5JET2120
    JKL = 0                      5JET2130

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      JJJ = 1          SJET2210
      NBB = NB          SJET2220
      IF (RR.LT.RRDJ) GO TO 140          SJET2230
C
C COMPUTE 3-D REGION IN Z DIRECTION          SJET2240
C
      ANB = 2.0+SQRT((YBD/(LAM0*DY))**2-(DYY/DY*FLOAT(MB-5)/LAM0)**2)          SJET2250
      NB = ANB+1.0          SJET2260
      IF (NB.LE.MB-3) GO TO 130          SJET2270
      DL = FLOAT (M2-5) *DY          SJET2280
      DLL = DL*COS(PHY)          SJET2290
      ANB = DLL*(1.0+SQRT(1.0+(YBD**2-DL**2)/DLL**2))*SIN(PHY)/(LAM0*DY)          SJET2300
      *+2.0          SJET2310
      NB = ANB+1.0          SJET2320
130  ANB = (ANB-2.0)*LAM0*DY*CN          SJET2330
      NBP = NB+1          SJET2340
      IF (NBP.GT.80) CALL DUMP          SJET2350
140  J = 0          SJET2360
150  J = J+1          SJET2370
      JJ = JJ+1          SJET2380
C
C EXPAND 3-D REGION IN Y DIRECTION IF K1 AND/OR K2 = 1          SJET2390
C
      IF (MBC.NE.MB.AND.K2.EQ.1) MBC = MBC+1          SJET2400
      IF (MBC.GT.80) CALL DUMP          SJET2410
      IF (K1.EQ.1) MA = MA -1          SJET2420
      IF (MA.LT.4) MA = 4          SJET2430
      MAA = MA          SJET2440
      MAX = MA          SJET2450
      NJ = 1          SJET2460
      IF (LPLANE.EQ.1) GO TO 160          SJET2470
      K1 = 2          SJET2480
      K2 = 2          SJET2490
160  NPB = NBP          SJET2500
      IF (JJ.EQ.1) NPB = NBB          SJET2510
C
C BELOW JET VALUES ARE CALCULATED AND ARE FILLED INTO THE MESH WHEN          SJET2520
C IT IS NECESSARY          SJET2530
C
C
C
      DO 270 N=2,NPB,NJ          SJET2540
      IF (JJJ.NE.1.AND.N.NE.NN) GO TO 270          SJET2550
      MJ = 1          SJET2560
C
C THE FOLLOWING TWO STRINGS OF IF STATEMENTS DETERMINE WHICH POINTS          SJET2570
C MAY NEED JET VALUES          SJET2580
C
      IF ((N.LE.NBB.OR.J.EQ.1).AND.MBC.NE.MB) MJ = MBC-MA          SJET2590
      IF (JJJ.GE.2) MJ = MM-MA          SJET2600
      IF (MJ.EQ.0.OR.MA.NE.MAA) MJ = 1          SJET2610
      IF (LPLANE.EQ.1.AND.JJ.EQ.1.AND.IFLG.EQ.0) MAX = MB          SJET2620
      IF (N.GT.NBB.AND.J.EQ.2.AND.MBC.EQ.MB) MAX = MB          SJET2630

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IF (MBC.NE.MB) MAX = MBC      5JET2760
DO 260 M=MA,MAX,MJ           5JET2770
IF (N.GT.M-3) GO TO 240       5JET2780
IF (JJJ.NE.1.AND.M.NE.MM) GO TO 260   5JET2790
IF (LPLANE.EQ.1.OR.JJ.NE.1) GO TO 170   5JET2800
IF (K1.EQ.1.AND.M.EQ.MA) GO TO 240   5JET2810
IF (K2.EQ.1.AND.M.EQ.MAX) GO TO 260   5JET2820
C
C     AN IS Z DISTANCE OF GRID POINT FROM CENTER JET      5JET2830
C
170 AN = FLOAT(N-2)*LAM0      5JET2840
C
C     AM IS Y DISTANCE OF GRID POINT TO CENTER JET OR M=M2, WHICH EVER 5JET2850
C     JET CENTER IS CLOSES      5JET2860
C
C     AM = IFIX(DYY/DY)*(MB-5)+M-MB      5JET2870
C     IF (M.GT.MB) AM = IFIX(DYY/DY)*(MB-M2)+M-MB      5JET2880
C
C     RHO IS ACTUAL DISTANCE FROM GRID POINT TO CENTER JET OR M=M2 JET 5JET2890
C
C     RHO = DY*SQRT(AN**2+AM**2)      5JET2900
C     IF (RHO.GE.YBD) GO TO 180      5JET2910
C     IF (M.NE.MB.OR.N.LT.NB.OR.N.LE.NBB) GO TO 190      5JET2920
C
C     CALCULATE JET PROPERTIES FOR PARTICULAR MESH POINT      5JET2930
C
180 CALL JET (W3D,RUVP,YBD,DR,MAX1,Y,RX,RR,1)      5JET2940
C
C     COMPUTE REFERENCE ENTROPY      5JET2950
C
C     IF (LPLANE.EQ.1) ENTH = CC*RUVP(4)/(RUVP(1)**GAM)      5JET2960
C     GO TO 200      5JET2970
190 CALL JET (W3D,RUVP,RHO,DR,MAX1,Y,RX,RR,2)      5JET2980
200 RJB = RUVP(1)      5JET2990
U3D = RUVP(2)      5JET3000
QB = RUVP(3)      5JET3010
PJB = RUVP(4)      5JET3020
IF (AM.EQ.0.0.AND.AN.EQ.0.0) QB = 0.0      5JET3030
ANG3 = 1.5707963      5JET3040
IF (AM.NE.0.0) ANG3 = ATAN2(AN,AM)      5JET3050
IF (AN.EQ.0.0) ANG3 = 0.0      5JET3060
C
C     BELOW IS DETERMINED THE COMPONENT OF VELOCITY IN THE PLANE V3D,W3D      5JET3070
C
C     IF (N.NE.M-3.OR.N.LE.NBB.OR.MBC.EQ.MB) GO TO 210      5JET3080
C     ANG2 = ATAN2(AN,FLOAT(M-5))      5JET3090
VB = QB*COS(ANG3-ANG2)      5JET3100
V3D = VB*COS(ANG2)      5JET3110
W3D = VB*SIN(ANG2)      5JET3120
GO TO 220      5JET3130
210 V3D = QB*COS(ANG3)      5JET3140
IF (N.EQ.2.AND.M.GT.MB.AND.M.LT.M2) V3D = -V3D      5JET3150
W3D = QB*SIN(ANG3)      5JET3160
220 IF (M.EQ.MB.AND.N.LT.M-3) V3D = 0.0      5JET3170
W1(1) = W13(M,N)      5JET3180

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W1(2) = W24(M,N)          SJET3310
W1(3) = W13(N,M)          SJET3320
W1(4) = W24(N,M)          SJET3330
IF (JJ.NE.1.OR.LPLANE.EQ.1) GO TO 250      SJET3340
CALL PROP (W1,W2,RWVP,5)                  SJET3350
C
C   C1 IS TOLERANCE APPLYING TO MA EXPANSION    SJET3360
C
C   C = C1                                      SJET3370
C
C   C2 IS TOLERANCE APPLYING TO MBC EXPANSION    SJET3380
C
C   IF (M.EQ.MBC) C = C2                      SJET3390
C
C   IF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING FOUR TEST TRANSFERS TO 230 THE 3-D REGION    SJET3400
C   WILL EXPAND                                SJET3410
C
C   IF (ABS(QB-SQRT(RWVP(2)**2+RWVP(3)**2)).GT.C*QB) GO TO 230    SJET3420
C   IF (ABS(U3D-W2(1)).GT.C*U3D) GO TO 230    SJET3430
C   IF (ABS(RJB-RWVP(1)).GT.C*RJB) GO TO 230    SJET3440
C   IF (ABS(PJB-RWVP(4)).GT.C*PJB) GO TO 230    SJET3450
C   GO TO 240
C30  IF (M.EQ.MA) K1 = 1                      SJET3460
C   IF (M.EQ.MBC) K2 = 1                      SJET3470
C   IF (K1.EQ.1.AND.MA.EQ.MAX) GO TO 140    SJET3480
C   IF (K1.EQ.1.AND.K2.EQ.1) GO TO 140    SJET3490
C240 IF (M.EQ.MAX.AND.N.EQ.NPB.AND.(K1.EQ.1.OR.K2.EQ.1)) GO TO 140    SJET3500
C   IF (N.EQ.MA-3.AND.K2.EQ.1) GO TO 140    SJET3510
C   GO TO 260
C
C   A TRIANGULAR STORAGE MATRIX STORES HALF THE W PROPERTIES IN THE    SJET3520
C   LOWER RIGHT HAND TRIANGLE AND THE OTHER HALF OF W'S IN THE UPPER    SJET3530
C   LEFT HAND PART OF THE MATRIX                                SJET3540
C
C   250 W13(M,N) = RJB*U3D                      SJET3550
C   W24(M,N) = RJB*U3D**2+PJB                    SJET3560
C   W13(N,M) = RJB*U3D*V3D                      SJET3570
C   W24(N,M) = RJB*U3D*W3D                      SJET3580
C
C   CLASSIFY EACH JET GRID POINT                  SJET3590
C   NJE = 1, PRINT J FOR AUXILIARY JET POINT    SJET3600
C   NJE = 2, PRINT E FOR JET PROPERTIES DUE TO 3-D ENTROPY VALUE BEING    SJET3610
C   LESS THAN REFERENCE ENTROPY                 SJET3620
C
C   ICNT = ICNT +1                            SJET3630
C   IF (ICNT.GT.300) CALL DUMP                SJET3640
C   NJE(1,ICNT) = N                          SJET3650
C   NJE(2,ICNT) = M                          SJET3660
C   NJE(3,ICNT) = 1                          SJET3670
C   IF (JJJ.EQ.2) NJE(3,ICNT) = 2            SJET3680
C260  CONTINUE
C
C   JJJ=1, FOR AUXILIARY JET POINTS           SJET3690

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C JJJ=2, FOR ENTROPY JET POINTS      5JET3860
C JJJ=3,4, AND 5 FOR AUXILIARY FILL IN JET POINTS WHEN MESH CHANGES 5JET3870
C SIZES                                5JET3880
C                                         5JET3890
C                                         5JET3890
C GO TO (270,320,380,360,360), JJJ      5JET3900
270 CONTINUE                           5JET3910
C                                         5JET3920
C                                         5JET3930
C                                         5JET3940
C THIS ENDS THE CALCULATION OF JET POINTS 5JET3950
C                                         5JET3960
C                                         5JET3970
C                                         5JET3980
K1 = 1                                 5JET3990
K2 = 1                                 5JET4000
IF (NBP.EQ.NB) NBP = NB+2              5JET4010
IF (J.EQ.1) GO TO 150                  5JET4020
IF (NB.EQ.2) NB = 3                   5JET4030
IF (MBC.GE.NBP+3) GO TO 280          5JET4040
C IF N IS LARGER THAN M-3, ADDITIONAL AUXILIARY JET GRID LINES MUST 5JET4050
C BE ADDED TO MBC                      5JET4060
C                                         5JET4070
C                                         5JET4080
MAA = MA                               5JET4090
J = 2                                  5JET4100
JJ = 2                                5JET4110
MA = MBC+1                            5JET4120
MBC = NBP+3                           5JET4130
GO TO 160                             5JET4140
280 MA = MAA                           5JET4150
C CALCULATE SHOCK POINTS             5JET4160
C                                         5JET4170
C                                         5JET4180
IF (NX.EQ.2.AND.NB.GE.MB-3.AND.IFLG.NE.0) GO TO 80 5JET4190
IF (LPLANE.NE.1) GO TO 290            5JET4200
IF (IFLG.EQ.0) GO TO 330            5JET4210
W13(MB,3) = W13(MB,2)                5JET4220
W24(MB,3) = W24(MB,2)                5JET4230
W13(3,MB) = W13(2,MB)                5JET4240
W24(3,MB) = W24(2,MB)                5JET4250
GO TO 330                            5JET4260
290 NN = NBB + 1                     5JET4270
300 NN = NN - 1                     5JET4280
MM = MC                               5JET4290
IF (MB.NE.MBC) MM = MBC+1           5JET4300
310 MM = MM-1                       5JET4310
IF (NN.GT.MM-3) GO TO 300           5JET4320
W(1) = W13(MM,NN)                   5JET4330
W(2) = W24(MM,NN)                   5JET4340
W(3) = W13(NN,MM)                   5JET4350
W(4) = W24(NN,MM)                   5JET4360
CALL PROP (W,UQM,RWVP,5)           5JET4370
C COMPARE THE ENTROPY AT EACH 3-D MESH POINT WITH THE REFERENCE 5JET4380
C ENTROPY                                5JET4390
C                                         5JET4400

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C           5JET4410
C   IF (UQM(4).GT.ENTH) GO TO 320      5JET4420
C           5JET4430
C   REPLACE 3-D VALUES WITH JET VALUES  5JET4440
C           5JET4450
C           5JET4460
C   J = 2                                5JET4470
C   JJ = 2                                5JET4480
C   JJJ = 2                                5JET4490
C   NJ = NN-2                                5JET4500
C   IF (NJ.EQ.0) NJ = 1                  5JET4510
C   GO TO 160
320  UU = ATAN2 (1.0,SQRT(UQM(3)**2-1.0)) 5JET4520
    UM1 = ABS(ATAN2(ABS(RWVP(3)),UQM(1))-UU) 5JET4530
    UM = ABS(ATAN2(ABS(RWVP(2)),UQM(1))+UU) 5JET4540
    IF (UM1.GT.UM) UM = UM1                5JET4550
    IF (MM.EQ.MBC.AND.NN.EQ.NBB) UN = UM 5JET4560
    UN = AMAX1 (UN,UM)                    5JET4570
    IF (MM.GT.MA3D) GO TO 310            5JET4580
    IF (NN.GT.2) GO TO 300              5JET4590
C           5JET4600
C   FIND MINIMUM LAM1                   5JET4610
C           5JET4620
C           5JET4630
C           5JET4640
C           5JET4650
C   LAM1 = FACTOR/TAN(UN)             5JET4660
C   IF (RR.LT.RRDJ) LAM1 = LAM1/ADIV 5JET4670
C           5JET4680
C   LAM2 IS LAM1 FOR 5-JET CONFIGURATION 5JET4690
C           5JET4700
C           5JET4710
330  LAM2 = LAM1/LAM0                5JET4720
    IF (LPLANE.NE.JUMP1) GO TO 410 5JET4730
C           5JET4740
C           5JET4750
C   DOUBLING MESH SIZE OCCURS BELOW 5JET4760
C           5JET4770
C           5JET4780
C           5JET4790
C           5JET4800
C           5JET4810
C           5JET4820
C           5JET4830
C           5JET4840
C           5JET4850
C           5JET4860
C           5JET4870
C           5JET4880
340  JJJ = 2                                5JET4890
    IF (ITEST.EQ.2) GO TO 410          5JET4900
    ITEST = 2                            5JET4910
    IF (MOD(NBP,2).EQ.1) JJJ = 4        5JET4920
    NB = (NBP+1)/2                      5JET4930
    NN = 2                                5JET4940
    NBP = NB+1                            5JET4950
    IF (JJJ.EQ.4) NN = NB
    MM = MB-MA
    IF (MOD(MM,2).EQ.1) JJJ = JJJ+1
    MA = (MA+MB+1)/2
C           5JET4960
C   STORE EVERY OTHER GRID POINT BACK INTO ORIGINAL MATRIX 5JET4970
C           5JET4980
DO 350 N=2,NB
DO 350 I=MA,MB
M = MB+MA-I
K = 2*M-MB
W13(M,N) = W13(K,2*N-2)
W24(M,N) = W24(K,2*N-2)
W13(N,M) = W13(2*N-2,K)

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350 W24(N,M) = W24(2*N-2,K)          SJET4960
    IF (MOD(JJJ,2).NE.0) MA = MA-1      SJET4970
    DY = 2.0*DY                         SJET4980
    DYY = DY                            SJET4990
    MM = MA                            SJET5000
    MMM = MM                           SJET5010
    MT = MM                           SJET5020
C
C   FILL IN AUXILIARY JET GRID LINES IF NEEDED
C
    IF (JJJ.EQ.2) GO TO 390           SJET5030
    NJ = NBP-2                        SJET5040
    IF (NJ.EQ.0) NJ = 1                SJET5050
    MAX = MBC                         SJET5060
    GO TO 160                         SJET5070
360 MM = MM+1                       SJET5080
    IF (MT.GE.MB) IF (JJJ-4) 370,390,370 SJET5090
    MT = MM                           SJET5100
    GO TO 160                         SJET5110
370 MM = MMM                         SJET5120
    NN = 2                            SJET5130
    JJJ = 3                            SJET5140
    GO TO 160                         SJET5150
380 NN = NN+1                        SJET5160
    NJ = NBP-2                        SJET5170
    IF (NN.GT.NBP) GO TO 390          SJET5180
    GO TO 160                         SJET5190
390 CONTINUE                         SJET5200
    IF (IJK.NE.3) GO TO 410          SJET5210
C
C   SHIFT SIMULATED POSITION OF INTERACTION WALL TO ACTUAL LOCATION OF
C   WALL                               SJET5220
C
    IJK = 0                            SJET5230
    MO = MO/2                          SJET5240
    DO 400 N=2,NBP                     SJET5250
    DO 400 I=MA,MBC                   SJET5260
    M = I-MO                          SJET5270
    W13(M,N) = W13(I,N)               SJET5280
    W24(M,N) = W24(I,N)               SJET5290
    W13(N,M) = W13(N,I)               SJET5300
400 W24(N,M) = W24(N,I)               SJET5310
    MA = MA-MO                         SJET5320
    MB = MB-MO                         SJET5330
    MBC = MBC-MO                      SJET5340
    MBD = MRC-1                        SJET5350
    MC = MC-MO                         SJET5360
    M2 = 2*MB-5                        SJET5370
    MA3D = MA+1                        SJET5380
    IN = 1                            SJET5390
    NI = 0                            SJET5400
    IF (IJK.NE.3) GO TO 420          SJET5410
    IN = 2                            SJET5420
    NI = MO/2                         SJET5430
410 MA3D = MA+1                      SJET5440
    IN = 1                            SJET5450
    NI = 0                            SJET5460
    IF (IJK.NE.3) GO TO 420          SJET5470
    IN = 2                            SJET5480
    NI = MO/2                         SJET5490
420 IF (NBP.LT.IN*(MA-NI-3).OR.MC.NE.MB+1) GO TO 450 SJET5500

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JKL = JKL+1                                SJET5510
IF (LPLANE.LT.JUMP1) GO TO (340,430), JKL    SJET5520
C
C WHEN NBP HITS DIAGONAL 3-D REGION EXPANDS FROM MC TO MBC  SJET5530
C
430 MBC = 2*MB-MA                           SJET5540
DO 440 N=1,NBP                            SJET5550
DO 440 M=MA,MB                            SJET5560
MM = MBC+MA-M                            SJET5570
W13(MM,N) = W13(M,N)                      SJET5580
W24(MM,N) = W24(M,N)                      SJET5590
W13(N,MM) = -W13(N,M)                     SJET5600
440 W24(N,MM) = W24(N,M)                     SJET5610
450 IF (MBC.NE.MB) GO TO 470               SJET5620
C
C IF NBP HAS NOT REACHED DIAGONAL MB-1, IT IS REFLECTED INTO MC  SJET5630
C
DO 460 N=2,NBP                            SJET5640
W13(MC,N) = W13(MB-1,N)                   SJET5650
W24(MC,N) = W24(MB-1,N)                   SJET5660
W13(N,MC) = -W13(N,MB-1)                  SJET5670
460 W24(N,MC) = W24(N,MB-1)                 SJET5680
C
C REFLECTION POINTS ARE FILLED IN          SJET5690
C
470 CALL AUXPTS (W13,W24,MA,NBP+3,MBC)    SJET5700
IF (MBC.NE.MB) MC = MBC                  SJET5710
IF (MC.EQ.MBC) MBD = MBC-1                SJET5720
C
C PRINT EVERY DPRNT INTERVAL             SJET5730
C
IF (RR.LT.XDIST) GO TO 610                SJET5740
XDIST = RR+DPRNT/CN                      SJET5750
C
C WRITE HEADER FOR OUTPUT                SJET5760
C
IF (LPLANE.NE.LMIN) WRITE (6,480)         SJET5770
480 FORMAT (1H1)                          SJET5780
RXP = CN*RR-CXR                         SJET5790
WRITE (6,490) LPLANE,LAM1,LAM2,RXP,ANB,DY  SJET5800
490 FORMAT (1X,3HL =,I5, 9X,7HLAM 1 =,F10.5,10X,7HLAM 2 =,F10.5,
*10X,3HX =,F10.5,10X,4HZI =,F10.5,8X,4HDY =,F7.4///)  SJET5810
WRITE (6,500)                             SJET5820
500 FORMAT (13X,7HDENSITY,5X,8HPRESSURE,4X,11HTEMPERATURE,4X,7HENTROPY  SJET5830
*6X           *4(8HVELOCITY,5X),8HMACH NO.)  SJET5840
IPAGE = 6                                 SJET5850
IF (LPLANE.EQ.1) IPAGE = 12                SJET5860
WRITE (6,510)                             SJET5870
510 FORMAT (3X,1HM,4X,1HN,7X,1HR,12X,1HP,12X,1HT,12X,1HS,12X,1HU,12X,15JET5880
*HV,12X,1HW,12X,1HQ,12X,1HM//)          SJET5890
ICNT1 = ICNT-1                           SJET5900
C
C DETERMINE BELOW WHETHER A GRID POINT IS CALCULATED BY JET, ENTROPY  SJET5910
C , OR 3-D PROCEDURE                      SJET5920
C

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C
C
      DO 550 I=1,ICNT1          5JET6060
      NN = NJE(1,I)             5JET6070
      MM = NJE(2,I)             5JET6080
      L = I+1                   5JET6090
      DO 520 K=L,ICNT           5JET6100
      IF (NN.LT.NJE(1,K)) GO TO 520
      NN = NJE(1,K)             5JET6110
      MM = NJE(2,K)             5JET6120
  520 CONTINUE                  5JET6130
      DO 530 K=I,ICNT           5JET6140
      IF (NJE(1,K).NE.NN) GO TO 530
      IF (NJE(2,K).GT.MM) GO TO 530
      MM = NJE(2,K)             5JET6150
      M = K                      5JET6160
  530 CONTINUE                  5JET6170
      IF (M.EQ.I) GO TO 550
      DO 540 J=1,3               5JET6180
      NE(J) = NJE(J,I)
      NJE(J,I) = NJE(J,M)
  540 NJE(J,M) = NE(J)         5JET6190
  550 CONTINUE                  5JET6200
      I = 1                      5JET6210
      DO 600 N=2,NB              5JET6220
      WRITE (6,560)               5JET6230
  560 FORMAT (1H )
      IPAGE = IPAGE+1            5JET6240
      MBE = MB                   5JET6250
      IF (MB.NE.MBC) MBE = MBD
      DO 600 M=MA,MBC            5JET6260
      IF (N.GT.M-3) GO TO 600
      W(1) = W13(M,N)            5JET6270
      W(2) = W24(M,N)            5JET6280
      W(3) = W13(N,M)            5JET6290
      W(4) = W24(N,M)            5JET6300
      BCD = BCD1                 5JET6310
      MM = M                      5JET6320
      IF (IJK.EQ.3) MM = M-M0/2
  570 IF (I.GT.ICNT) GO TO 580
      IF (NJE(1,I).NE.N.OR.NJE(2,I).NE.M) GO TO 580
      BCD = BCD2                 5JET6330
      IF (NJE(3,I).EQ.2) BCD = BCD3
      I = I+1                    5JET6340
      GO TO 570                  5JET6350
C
C   KEEP LINE COUNT FOR HEADING AT TOP OF EACH PAGE
C
  580 IF (M.EQ.MA.OR.M.GT.MBE) GO TO 600
      IPAGE = IPAGE+1            5JET6360
      IF (IPAGE.LT.60) GO TO 590
      IPAGE = 2                   5JET6370
      WRITE (6,510)               5JET6380
C
C

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C COMPUTE AND PRINT W PROPERTIES 5JET6610
C                                         5JET6620
C                                         5JET6630
C                                         5JET6640
C                                         5JET6650
C                                         5JET6660
C                                         5JET6670
C                                         5JET6680
C                                         5JET6690
C                                         5JET6700
C                                         5JET6710
C                                         5JET6720
C                                         5JET6730
C                                         5JET6740
C                                         5JET6750
C                                         5JET6760
C                                         5JET6770
C                                         5JET6780
C                                         5JET6790
C                                         5JET6800
C                                         5JET6810
C                                         5JET6820
C                                         5JET6830
C                                         5JET6840
C                                         5JET6850
C                                         5JET6860
C                                         5JET6870
C                                         5JET6880
C                                         5JET6890
C                                         5JET6900
C                                         5JET6910
C                                         5JET6920
C                                         5JET6930
C                                         5JET6940
C                                         5JET6950
C                                         5JET6960
C                                         5JET6970
C                                         5JET6980
C                                         5JET6990
C                                         5JET7000
C                                         5JET7010
C                                         5JET7020
C                                         5JET7030
C                                         5JET7040
C                                         5JET7050
C                                         5JET7060
C                                         5JET7070
C                                         5JET7080
C                                         5JET7090
C                                         5JET7100
C                                         5JET7110
C                                         5JET7120
C                                         5JET7130
C                                         5JET7140
C                                         5JET7150

590 CAL_PROP (W,W1,W2,4)
600 CONTINUE
610 ICNT = 0

C SOLVE FOR X DISPLACEMENT FROM NOZZLE EXIT FOR NEXT PLANE
C
RR = RR+LAM1*DY
LPLANE = LPLANE+1

C COMPL TATION TERMINATES IF RADIUS OF JET FROM AXIS TO BOUNDARY IS
C DECREASING
C
CALL INTRP (RX,RR,Y,YYBD)
IF (Y.BD.GE.YBD) GO TO 630
WRITE (6,620)
620 FORMAT (5(/),44X,46HRADIUS OF JET IS DECREASING, COMPUTATION STOPS
*)
STOP

C COMPUTE F AND G FUNCTIONS OF W TAKING ONE GRID LINE AT A TIME
C WHILE HOLDING N CONSTANT
C
C
630 DO 740 N=2,NB
DO 670 M=MA,MC
IF (N.GT.M-1) GO TO 670
IF (N.NE.2) GO TO 640
W(1) = W13(M,N)
W(2) = W24(M,N)
W(3) = W13(N,M)
W(4) = W24(N,M)

THIRD SUBSCRIPT OF F AND G POSITIONS GRID POINT IN Z DIRECTION

IF SUBSCRIPT = 2, N

CALL PROP (W,F(1,M,2),G(1,M,2),1)
W(1) = W13(M,N-1)
W(2) = W24(M,N-1)
W(3) = W13(N-1,M)
W(4) = W24(N-1,M)

IF SUBSCRIPT = 3, N-1

CALL PROP (W,F(1,M,3),G(1,M,3),1)
GO TO 660

WHEN N INCREASED BY ONE F AND G SUBSCRIPTS 1 AND 2 INCREASE BY ONE
0 DO 650 I=1,2

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K = 4-I 5JET7160
DO 650 J=1,4 5JET7170
F(J,M,K) = F(J,M,K-1) 5JET7180
650 G(J,M,K) = G(J,M,K-1) 5JET7190
660 W(1) = W13(M,N+1) 5JET7200
W(2) = W24(M,N+1) 5JET7210
W(3) = W13(N+1,M) 5JET7220
W(4) = W24(N+1,M) 5JET7230
C 5JET7240
C IF SUBSCRIPT = 1, N+1 5JET7250
C CALL PROP (W,F(1,M,1),G(1,M,1),1) 5JET7260
670 CONTINUE 5JET7270
C 5JET7280
C 5JET7290
C 5JET7300
C 5JET7310
C BELOW W VALUES ARE COMPUTED FOR NEXT PLANE 5JET7320
C 5JET7330
C 5JET7340
C 5JET7350
DO 740 M=MA3D,MBD 5JET7360
IF (N.GT.M-3) GO TO 740 5JET7370
W(1) = W13(M,N) 5JET7380
W(2) = W24(M,N) 5JET7390
W(3) = W13(N,M) 5JET7400
W(4) = W24(N,M) 5JET7410
CALL PROP (W,UQM,RWVP,5) 5JET7420
UU = ATAN2 (1.0,SQRT(UQM(3)**2-1.0)) 5JET7430
UM1 = ABS(ATAN2(ABS(RWVP(3)),UQM(1))-UU) 5JET7440
UM = ABS(ATAN2(ABS(RWVP(2)),UQM(1))+UU) 5JET7450
IF (UM1.GT.UM) UM = UM1 5JET7460
C 5JET7470
C DISTANCE OF FIRST STEP OF TWO STEP METHOD IS FOUND 5JET7480
C 5JET7490
C 5JET7500
C 5JET7510
S = .5*(1.0+AS0*(FACTOR/LAM1/TAN(UM)-1.0)+AS1*LAM1*(F(IJL,M+1,2)-F(5JET7520
*IJL,M-1,2))/W(IJL)+AS2*LAM2*(G(IJL,M,1)-G(IJL,M,3))/W(IJL)) 5JET7530
NN1 = N-1 5JET7540
NN2 = N+1 5JET7550
MM1 = M-1 5JET7560
MM2 = M+1 5JET7570
I = 0 5JET7580
C 5JET7590
C w's THAT ARE NEEDED FOR COMPUTING W OF PLANE L+1 ARE ARRANGED 5JET7600
C 5JET7610
DO 680 NN=NN1,NN2 5JET7620
DO 680 MM=MM1,MM2 5JET7630
IF (NN.NE.N.AND.MM.NE.M) GO TO 680 5JET7640
I = I+1 5JET7650
WW(1,I) = W13(MM,NN) 5JET7660
WW(2,I) = W24(MM,NN) 5JET7670
WW(3,I) = W13(NN,MM) 5JET7680
WW(4,I) = W24(NN,MM) 5JET7690
680 CONTINUE 5JET7700

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IF (M.EQ.MB.AND.LPLANE.LE.JUMP) GO TO 700      5JET7710
C
C STANDARD PROCEDURE FOR CALCULATION W'S AT S      5JET7720
C
DO 690 J=1,4      5JET7730
W1(J) = .5*(WW(J,4)+WW(J,3))+S*LAM1*(F(J,M+1,2)-F(J,M,2))+.25* 5JET7740
*S*LAM2*(G(J,M,1)-G(J,M,3)+G(J,M+1,1)-G(J,M+1,3))      5JET7750
W2(J) = .5*(WW(J,2)+WW(J,3))+S*LAM1*(F(J,M,2)-F(J,M-1,2))+.25* 5JET7760
*S*LAM2*(G(J,M,1)-G(J,M,3)+G(J,M-1,1)-G(J,M-1,3))      5JET7770
W3(J) = .5*(WW(J,3)+WW(J,5))+.25*S*LAM1*(F(J,M+1,1)-F(J,M-1,1) 5JET7780
+F(J,M+1,2)-F(J,M-1,2))+S*LAM2*(G(J,M,1)-G(J,M,2))      5JET7790
690 W4(J) = .5*(WW(J,3)+WW(J,1))+.25*S*LAM1*(F(J,M+1,3)-F(J,M-1,3) 5JET7800
+F(J,M+1,2)-F(J,M-1,2))+S*LAM2*(G(J,M,2)-G(J,M,3))      5JET7810
GO TO 720      5JET7820
C
C SPECIAL PROCEDURE FOR FINDING W'S AT M=MB AND S      5JET7830
C
700 DO 710 J=1,4      5JET7840
W1(J) = WW(J,3)+.5*TT*(WW(J,4)-WW(J,2))+.5*TT**2*(WW(J,4)+WW(J,2)-5JET7890
*2.0*WW(J,3))+.5*S*LAM1*(F(J,M+1,2)-F(J,M-1,2))+.5*S*LAM2*(G(J,M,1) 5JET7900
*-G(J,M,3))+S*LAM1*TT*(F(J,M+1,2)+F(J,M-1,2)-2.*F(J,M,2))+.25*S*TT*5JET7910
*LAM2*(G(J,M+1,1)-G(J,M+1,3)-G(J,M-1,1)+G(J,M-1,3))      5JET7920
W2(J) = WW(J,3)-.5*TT*(WW(J,4)-WW(J,2))+.5*TT**2*(WW(J,4)+WW(J,2)-5JET7930
*2.0*WW(J,3))+.5*S*LAM1*(F(J,M+1,2)-F(J,M-1,2))+.5*S*LAM2*(G(J,M,1) 5JET7940
*-G(J,M,3))-S*LAM1*TT*(F(J,M+1,2)+F(J,M-1,2)-2.*F(J,M,2))-25*S*TT*5JET7950
*LAM2*(G(J,M+1,1)-G(J,M+1,3)-G(J,M-1,1)+G(J,M-1,3))      5JET7960
W3(J) = WW(J,3)+.5*TS*(WW(J,5)-WW(J,1))+.5*TS**2*(WW(J,5)+WW(J,1)-5JET7970
*2.0*WW(J,3))+.5*S*LAM1*(F(J,M+1,2)-F(J,M-1,2))+.5*S*LAM2*(G(J,M,1) 5JET7980
*-G(J,M,3))+.25*S*LAM1*TS*(F(J,M+1,1)-F(J,M-1,1)-F(J,M+1,3)+F(J,M-15JET7990
*3))+S*LAM2*TS*(G(J,M,1)+G(J,M,3)-2.0*G(J,M,2))      5JET8000
710 W4(J) = WW(J,3)-.5*TS*(WW(J,5)-WW(J,1))+.5*TS**2*(WW(J,5)+WW(J,1)-5JET8010
*2.0*WW(J,3))+.5*S*LAM1*(F(J,M+1,2)-F(J,M-1,2))+.5*S*LAM2*(G(J,M,1) 5JET8020
*-G(J,M,3))-25*S*LAM1*TS*(F(J,M+1,1)-F(J,M-1,1)-F(J,M+1,3)+F(J,M-15JET8030
*3))-S*LAM2*TS*(G(J,M,1)+G(J,M,3)-2.0*G(J,M,2))      5JET8040
5JET8050
C
C DETERMINE F AND G PROPERTIES OF W AT S      5JET8060
C
720 CALL PROP (W1(1),F1(1),UQM,2)      5JET8070
CALL PROP (W2(1),F2(1),UQM,2)
CALL PROP (W3(1),UQM,G1(1),3)
CALL PROP (W4(1),UQM,G2(1),3)
5JET8100
5JET8110
5JET8120
5JET8130
5JET8140
5JET8150
C
C STORE RESULTS OF W IN TEMPORARY UNUSED SECTION OF W MATRIX      5JET8160
C
DO 730 J=1,4      5JET8170
730 W1(J) = (DL1+1.0)/2.0*CL1*(LAM1*(F1(J)-F2(J))+LAM2*(G1(J)-G2(J)))+5JET8180
*(.25*(1.0-(CL1-0.5)/0.5)*(DL1+1.0)/2.0-0.5*(DL1-1.0)/2.0)*(W1(J)+W5JET8190
*2(J)+W3(J)+W4(J))      5JET8180
W13(M-1,N-1) = CONST*W13(M,N)+W1(1)      5JET8190
W24(M-1,N-1) = CONST*W24(M,N)+W1(2)      5JET8200
W13(N-1,M-1) = CONST*W13(N,M)+W1(3)      5JET8210
W24(N-1,M-1) = CONST*W24(N,M)+W1(4)      5JET8220
740 CONTINUE      5JET8230
C
C RESTORE W VALUE CORRECTLY      5JET8240
5JET8250

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DO 750 I=2,NB      SJET8260
N = NB+2-I        SJET8270
DO 750 M=MA3D,MBD  SJET8280
IF (N.GT.M-3) GO TO 750  SJET8290
W13(M,N) = W13(M-1,N-1)  SJET8300
W24(M,N) = W24(M-1,N-1)  SJET8310
W13(N,M) = W13(N-1,M-1)  SJET8320
W24(N,M) = W24(N-1,M-1)  SJET8330
750 CONTINUE       SJET8340
C                   SJET8350
C                   SJET8360
C                   SJET8370
C                   SJET8380
MA = MA+2          SJET8390
IF (MBC.NE.MB) MBC = MBC-2  SJET8400
IF (LPLANE.LT.LMAX) GO TO 760  SJET8410
C                   SJET8420
C                   SJET8430
C                   SJET8440
C                   SJET8450
C                   SJET8460
WRITE(3) LAM0,LAM1,GAM,MD,RR,NB,NBP,MA,ENTH,W13,W24,LPLANE,MBC,MC,  SJET8470
*NX                SJET8480
C                   SJET8490
C                   SJET8500
C                   SJET8510
CALL WRITES (2)    SJET8520
STOP               SJET8530
C                   SJET8540
C                   SJET8550
C                   SJET8560
C                   SJET8570
760 IF (RR.LT.RX(2)) GO TO 120  SJET8580
C                   SJET8590
C                   SJET8600
C                   SJET8610
GO TO 30           SJET8620
END                SJET8630

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$IBFTC WRITE1 LIST
      SUBROUTINE WRITES(I)                               WRIT 10
C
C
C      OUTPUT SUBROUTINE                               WRIT 20
C
C
C      COMMON /INOUT/ LMIN,LMAX,MI,IJL,IFLG,IDIV,JUMP,JUMP1,LAM0,GAM ,AS0WRIT 30
*AS1,AS2,FACTOR,RDJ,C1,C2,CC,ALF,TT,TS,DPRNT,CN,CXR,DL1,CL1          WRIT 40
      REAL LAM0                                         WRIT 50
      IF (I.EQ.2) GO TO 250                           WRIT 60
C
C      PRINT DATA CAPTION                            WRIT 70
C
      WRITE (6,10)                                     WRIT 120
10 FORMAT (1H1,17(/),43X,5(1H*),25X,1H*,2X,5(1H*),2X,7(1H*)/43X,1H*,2WRIT 160
      *9X,2(1H*,2X),7X,1H*/43X4(1H*),26X2(1H*,2X),7X,1H*/47X, 1H*,   8WRIT 170
      *X,5(1H*),12X,1H*,2X,4(1H*),6X,1H*/47X,1H*,25X,2(1H*,2X),7X,1H*/43XWRIT 180
      *,2(1H*,3X),15X,2(3X,1H*),2X,2(1H*,9X),/44X,3(1H*),23X,3(1H*),3X,5(WRIT 190
      *1H*),5X,1H*//25X,2(1H*,2X),3X,1H*,2X,7(1H*),2X,5(1H*),2X,5(1H*),4WRIT 200
      *X,4(1H*),4X,4(1H*),3X,7(1H*),2X,1H*,3X,4(1H*),3X,2(1H*,5X)/25X,1H*WRIT 210
      **2X,2H**,4X,1H*,5X,1H*,5X,1H*,6X1H*4X1H*,2X,1H*,4X,1H*,2X,1H*,4X,1WRIT 220
      *H*,5X,1H*,5X,1H*,2X,1H*,4X,1H*,2X,2H**,4X,1H*/25X,1H*,2X,3H* **,3X,WRIT 230
      *1H*,5X,1H*,5X,1H*,6X,1H*,4X,1H*,2X,1H*,4X,1H*,2X,1H*,10X,1H*,5X,1HWRIT 240
      **,2X,1H*,4X,1H*,2X,3H* **,3X,1H*/25X,4(1H*,2X),3X,1H*,5X,4(1H*),3X,WRIT 250
      *5(1H*),3X,6(1H*),2X,1H*,10X,1H*,5X,1H*,2X,1H*,4X,4(1H*,2X),/25X,9HWRIT 260
      ** * * *,3(1H*,5X),2(1X,1H*),1X2(4X,1H*),2X1H*5X,2(5X,1H*),2X,1H*WRIT 270
      **,2X,2(2X,1H*),3X,3H* */25X,2(3H* ),3H *3(1H*,5X),5H * **,2(4X,1HWRIT 280
      **),2X,1H*,4X,1H*,2(5X,1H*),2X,1H*,4X,2(1H*,2X),4H **/25X3H* ,3(1WRIT 290
      *H*,5X)*5(1H*),2X,1H*,2(3X,1H*),4X,1H*,3X,4(1H*),1X,2(5X,1H*),3X,4(WRIT 300
      *1H*),3X,2(1H*,5X),//39X,2(5(1H*),3X),5H ****,4X,4(1H*),3X,5(1H*),WRIT 310
      *4X4(1H*),3X2(1H*,5X),/39X6(1H*,4X,3H* ),2(2H**,3X),/39X6(1H*4X3H*WRIT 320
      * ),4(2H* ),/39X2(5(1H*),3X),1H*,4X,4H* **,7X,5(1H*),3X,6(1H*),3(2WRIT 330
      *X,1H*),/32X,2(7X,1H*),3H *2(4X,1H*),2X,12H* *** * * 2(4X,1H*),WRIT 340
      *2X,1H*,5X,1H*)
      WRITE (6,20)                                     WRIT 350
20 FORMAT (39X,1H*,7X,1H*,3X,1H*,3X,1H*,4X,1H*,2X,1H*,4X,1H*,2X,1H*,2WRIT 370
      *X,1H*,2(4X,1H*),2X,2(1H*,5X)/                               WRIT 380
      *           32X,2(7X,1H*),4X,1H*,3X,4H****,4X,4H****,3(3X,1H*),4X,4H* WRIT 390
      * * *5X,1H*/1H1)                                         WRIT 400
C
C      PRINT INPUT DATA DEFINITIONS                      WRIT 410
C
      WRITE (6,30)                                     WRIT 420
30 FORMAT (36X,2(1H*,2X),4H * ,4(1H*),2(3X,1H*),2X,5(1H*),7X,4(1H*),WRIT 450
      *4X,3H***,3X,5(1H*),3X,3H***/36X,5H* **,2(2X,1H*),1X,2(2X,1H*),3X,WRIT 460
      *2(1H*,4X),2X,2(3X,1H*),2X,2(1H*,3X),3H * ,2(3X,1H*)/10X,5(2H* ),14WRIT 470
      *X,2(2X,1H*),2(2H *),2X,4(1H*),2(3X,1H*),4X,1H*,6X,2(3X,1H*),2X,5(1WRIT 480
      *H*),4X,1H*,4X,5(1H*),16X,5(2H *)/34X,3(3H *),2(3H* ),4X,2(1H*,3XWRIT 490
      *),2H *,6X,2(3X,1H*),2X,2(1H*,3X),3H * ,2(3X,1H*)/34X,2(3H *),1X,2WRIT 500
      *(3H *),7X,3H***,5X,1H*,9X,4H****,2(3X,1H*),2(4X,1H*),3X,1H*//WRIT 510
      WRITE (6,40) GAM                                     WRIT 520
40 FORMAT (48X,30HRATIO OF SPECIFIC HEATS GAM = ,F6.2/78X,6(1H-)/)    WRIT 530
      RDJJ = RDJ*CN                                         WRIT 540
      WRITE (6,50) RDJJ                                     WRIT 550

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50 FORMAT (32X,74HHALF THE SEPARATION DISTANCE OF THE AXIS OF THE TWO WRIT 560
  * NEAREST JETS IS RDJ = ,F7.3/108X,7(1H-)/) WRIT 570
    WRITE (6,60) CN WRIT 580
60 FORMAT (31X,63HTHE RADIUS OF THE INITIAL DATA LINE FOR THE SINGLE WRIT 590
  * JET IS CN = ,F6.3/94X,6(1H-)/) WRIT 600
    WRITE (6,70) CXR WRIT 610
70 FORMAT (21X,84HTHE DISTANCE BETWEEN NOZZLE EXIT AND ORIGIN OF THE WRIT 620
  * POLAR COORDINATE SYSTEM IS CXR = ,F6.3/105X,6(1H-)/) WRIT 630
    WRITE (6,80) MI WRIT 640
80 FORMAT (18X,94HTHE NUMBER OF GRID INTERVALS BETWEEN THE AXIS OF CEWRIT 650
  * NTER JET AND THE INTERACTION PLANE IS MO = ,I3/112X,3H---/) WRIT 660
    WRITE (6,90) LAM0 WRIT 670
90 FORMAT (37X,52H RATIO OF GRID CROSS PLANE STEP SIZES DZ/DY IS LAM0=WRIT 680
  * ,F6.3/89X,6(1H-)/) WRIT 690
    LL = LMAX-LMIN WRIT 700
    LMAX1 = LMAX-1 WRIT 710
    WRITE (6,100) LL,LMIN,LMAX1 WRIT 720
100 FORMAT (29X,22H THIS RUN WILL COMPUTE ,I4,26H CROSS PLANES FROM LMI WRIT 730
   * N = ,I4,6H THRU ,8H LMAX = ,I4/51X,4H---,26X,4H---,14X,4H---/) WRIT 740
     IF (DPRNT.EQ.0.0) WRITE (6,110) WRIT 750
110 FORMAT (42X,48H PRINTING OCCURS FOR EVERY CALCULATED CROSS PLANE//)WRIT 760
  IF (DPRNT.NE.0.0) WRITE (6,120) DPRNT WRIT 770
120 FORMAT (37X,26H PRINT INTERVAL IS DPRNT = ,F7.4,25H NOZZLE RADII DOWWRIT 780
  * WN STREAM/63X,7(1H-)/) WRIT 790
    WRITE (6,130) JUMP1 WRIT 800
130 FORMAT (28X,52H TWICE AS MANY GRID INTERVALS ARE USED FOR THE FIRSTWRIT 810
  * ,I2,21H CROSS PLANES (JUMP1)/80X,2H---/) WRIT 820
    WRITE (6,140) IFLG WRIT 830
140 FORMAT (46X,16H THERE ARE IFLG =,I2,23H SHOCK POINTS INITIALLY/63X,WRIT 840
  * 1H-/) WRIT 850
    WRITE (6,150) ALF WRIT 860
150 FORMAT (44X,39H THE FACTOR ALF FOR THE INITIAL STEP IS ,F8.4/83X,8(WRIT 870
  * 1H-/) WRIT 880
    WRITE (6,160) IDIV WRIT 890
160 FORMAT (36X,24H DX IS DIVIDED BY IDIV = ,I2,33H UNTIL INITIAL INTERWRIT 900
  * ACTION OCCURS/60X,2H---/) WRIT 910
    WRITE (6,170) JUMP WRIT 920
170 FORMAT (30X,17H THERE ARE JUMP = ,I4,51H PLANES CALCULATED WITH LATWRIT 930
  * ERALLY UNCENTERED SCHEME/47X,4H---/) WRIT 940
    WRITE (6,180) TT,TS WRIT 950
180 FORMAT (11X,85H VALUES OF THE UNCENTERED DISTANCES FOR THE SCHEME AWRIT 960
  * T THE INTERACTION PLANE ARE TT = ,F7.4,10H AND TS = ,F7.4/96X,7(1WWRIT 970
  * H-),1U,7(1H-)/) WRIT 980
    WRITE (6,190) CC WRIT 990
190 FORMAT (41X,42H TOLERANCE ON THE VALUE OF ENTROPY IS CC = ,F9.4/83XWRIT1000
  * ,9(1H-/) WRIT1010
    WRITE (6,200) C1,C2 WRIT1020
200 FORMAT (11X,71H TOLERANCES THAT CONTROL THE LATERAL SPREADING OF 3-WRIT1030
  * D REGION ARE - C1 = ,F5.3,19H TO THE RIGHT C2 = F5.3/82X,5(1H-),1 WRIT1040
  * 9X,5(1H-/) WRIT1050
    WRITE (6,210) FACTOR WRIT1060
210 FORMAT (35X,52H CONSTANT MULTIPLIER FACTOR TO LAM1 TERM IS FACTOR =WRIT1070
  * ,F7.4/87X,7(1H-/) WRIT1080
    WRITE (6,220) AS0,AS1,AS2 WRIT1090
220 FORMAT (33X,30H THE DAMPING FACTORS ARE AS0 = ,F7.3,7H AS1 = ,F7.3,WRIT1100

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*7H AS2 = ,F7.3/63X,3(6(1H-),8X)/) WRIT1110
  WRITE (6,230) IJL WRIT1120
230 FORMAT (43X,19HTHE ELEMENTS IJL = ,I2,25H OF W IS USED FOR DAMPINGWRIT1130
 * /62X,2H--/) WRIT1140
  WRITE (6,240) DL1,CL1 WRIT1150
240 FORMAT (31X,47HTHE ARTIFICIAL VISCOSITY COEFFICIENTS ARE DL = ,F7. WRIT1160
 *3,10H AND CL = ,F7.3/78X,7(1H-),10X,7(1H-)/1H1) WRIT1170
  GO TO 270 WRIT1180
C WRIT1190
C PRINT FINAL PAGE WRIT1200
C WRIT1210
250 WRITE (6,260) WRIT1220
260 FORMAT WRIT1230
 * (1H1/64X1H*/62X,3(2H* )/57X,3(1H*,6X)/55X,3(1H*,8X)/64X,8H* ....WRIT1240
 * /53X,1H*,10X,1H*,5X,1H.,4X,1H*/64X,1H*,4X,1H./52X,1H*,11X1H*3X1H.7WRIT1250
 * X,1H*/64X,1H*,2X,5(1H.)/52X,3(1H*,11X)/64X,1H*/53X,3(1H*,10X)/64X,WRIT1260
 * 1H*/55X,3(1H*,8X)/57X,3(1H*,6X)/62X,3(2H* )/5(64X,1H* ),28X,1H*,3XWRIT1270
 *,1H*,29X,3(2H* ),28X,1H*,3X,1H*/23X,1H*,13X,1H*,19X,3(1H*,6X),13X,WRIT1280
 * 1H*,13X,1H*/21X,1H*,17X,1H*,15X,3(1H*,8X),7X,1H*,17X,1H*/64X,1H*/1WRIT1290
 * 9X,1H*,21X,1H*,11X,3(1H*,10X),2H *,21X,1H*/64X,1H*/18X,1H*,23X,1H*WRIT1300
 *,9X,2(1H*,11X),1H*,9X,1H*,23X,1H*,2(3X,1H.)/12X,51(2H* ),2(2H .)/1WRIT1310
 * 8X,1H*,23X,1H*,9X,2(1H*,11X),1H*,9X,1H*,23X,1H*,5X,1H./61X,4H* *,WRIT1320
 * 50X,1H./19X,1H*,21X,1H*,11X,3(1H*,10X),2H *,21X,1H*,4X,1H./58X,2(1WWRIT1330
 * H*,5X)/21X,1H*,17X,1H*,15X,3(1H*,8X),7X,1H*,17X,1H*/23X,1H*,13X,1HWWRIT1340
 **,17X,2H* ,3(1H*,6X),13X,1H*,13X,1H*/28X,1H*,3X,1H*,29X,3(2H* ),2WRIT1350
 * 8X,1H*,3X,1H*/52X,2(1H*,11X)/64X,1H*/49X,2(1H*,14X)/64X,1H*/46X,2(WRIT1360
 * 1H*,17X)/62X,3(2H* )/43X,1H*,13X,3(1H*,6X)/55X,3(1H*,8X)/40X,1H*,2WRIT1370
 * 3X,1H*/53X,3(1H*,10X)/37X,1H*,26X,1H*/52X,3(1H*,11X)/23X,1H.,3X,1HWWRIT1380
 **,6X,1H*,29X,1H*/24X,3H.,25X,3(1H*,11X)/25X,1H.,5X,1H*,32X,1H*/2WRIT1390
 * 4X,3H.,26X,3(1H*,10X)/23X,1H.,3X,1H.,36X,1H*/55X,3(1H*,8X)/57X,3WRIT1400
 *(1H*,6X)/62X,3(2H* )/64X,1H*) WRIT1410
270 RETURN WRIT1420
  END WRIT1430

```

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$IBFTC PROPS LIST
      SUBROUTINE PROP (W,F,G,I)
      COMMON /INPROP/ GAM,GAM1,GAM2,M,N,BCD
      DIMENSION W(4),F(1),G(1)

C   V = G(3)          PROP 10
C   W = G(2)          PROP 20
C   R = G(1)          PROP 30
C   U = F(1)          PROP 40
C   P = G(4)          PROP 50
C   Q = F(2)          PROP 60
C   M = F(3)          PROP 70
C   S = F(4)          PROP 80
C
C   G(3) = W(3)/W(1)  PROP 90
C   G(2) = W(4)/W(1)  PROP 100
C   IF (I.EQ.6) G(2) = 0.0  PROP 110
C   A = GAM1*W(2)/(GAM2-G(3)**2-G(2)**2)  PROP 120
C   B = GAM2*W(1)**2/(GAM1*W(2))  PROP 130
C   G(1) = A*(1.0-SQRT(1.0-B/A))  PROP 140
C   F(1) = W(1)/G(1)  PROP 150
C   G(4) = W(2)-F(1)*W(1)  PROP 160
C   GO TO (20,20,30,10,10,60), I  PROP 170
10  F(2) = SQRT(F(1)**2+G(3)**2+G(2)**2)  PROP 180
    F(3) = F(2)/SQRT(GAM*G(4)/G(1))  PROP 190
    F(4) = G(4)/(G(1)**GAM)  PROP 200
    IF (I=4) 60,40,60  PROP 210
C   SOLVE FOR F FUNCTIONS  PROP 220
20  F(1) = -G(1)*G(3)  PROP 230
    F(2) = -W(3)  PROP 240
    F(3) = G(3)*F(1)-G(4)  PROP 250
    F(4) = G(2)*F(1)  PROP 260
    GO TO (30,60), I  PROP 270
C   COMPUTE G FUNCTIONS  PROP 280
30  G(1) = -G(1)*G(2)  PROP 290
    G(3) = G(3)*G(1)  PROP 300
    G(4) = G(2)*G(1)-G(4)  PROP 310
    G(2) = -W(4)  PROP 320
    GO TO 60  PROP 330
40  T = GAM*G(4)/G(1)  PROP 340
C   PRINT FLUID PROPERTIES  PROP 350
      WRITE (6,50) M,N,G(1),G(4),T,F(4),F(1),G(3),G(2),F(2),F(3),BCD
50  FORMAT (I4,I5,1X,9E13.6,3X,A1)  PROP 360
60  RETURN  PROP 370
END  PROP 380

```

```

$IBFTC JETS LIST JET 10
SUBROUTINE JET (W,RUVP,RHO,DR,MAX1,Y,RX,RR,I) JET 20
  DIMENSION W(3,80,2),RUVP(4),DR(3),MAX1(3),RX(3),X(3),W1(2),W2(3,2) JET 30
* ,Y(3),W3(2),W4(3)
C   X(1) LIES TO LEFT OF CROSS PLANE JET 40
C   X(2) LIES DOWN STREAM OF CROSS PLANE JET 50
C   X(1) = RX(3) JET 60
C   X(2) = RX(2) JET 70
C   X(3) = RX(3) JET 80
C   I=1 CALCULATE JET VALUES CLOSE TO BOUNDARY OF JET JET 90
C   I=2 CALCULATE INTERIOR JET VALUES JET 100
  GO TO (20,10), I JET 110
C   STEP SIZES CAN BE DIFFERENT FOR ANY TWO JET PLANES JET 120
10  K1 = RHO/DR(3)+2.0 JET 130
  IF (K1.GT.MAX1(3)) K1 = MAX1(3) JET 140
  K2 = RHO/DR(2)+2.0 JET 150
  IF (K2.GT.MAX1(2)) K2 = MAX1(2) JET 160
  IF (FLOAT(K1-1)*DR(3).EQ.FLOAT(K2)*DR(2)) K1 = K1-1 JET 170
  GO TO 30 JET 180
20  K1 = MAX1(3) JET 190
  K2= MAX1(2) JET 200
  W2(1,2) = 0.0 JET 210
30  DO 40 J=1,3 JET 220
C   W HERE IS W VALUES OF JET CROSS PLANE JET 230
C   J IS THE W PROPERTY JET 240
C   K1 IS THE W POSITION JET 250
C   1 OR 2 IS THE W CROSS PLANE CORRESPONDING TO X JET 260
  W1(1) = w(J,K1,2) JET 270
  W1(2) = w(J,K2,1) JET 280
40  CALL INTRP (X,RR,W1,W2(J,I)) JET 290
  IF (W2(1,2).EQ.0.0) GO TO 90 JET 300
  IF (I.EQ.1) GO TO 50 JET 310
  I = 1 JET 320
C   W3 GIVES DISTANCE FROM AXIS TO INTEGER DISTANCE BELOW RHO JET 330
  W3(1) = FLOAT(K1-2)*DR(3) JET 340
  IF (K1.GE.MAX1(3)) W3(1) = Y(3) JET 350
  K1 = K1+1 JET 360
  W3(2) = FLOAT(K2-2)*DR(2) JET 370
  IF (K2.GE.MAX1(2)) W3(2) = Y(2) JET 380
  K2 = K2+1 JET 390
  IF (DR(2).NE.DR(3)) K1 = K1+1 JET 400
  IF (K2.GT.MAX1(2)) K2 = MAX1(2) JET 410
  IF (K1.GT.MAX1(3)) K1 = MAX1(3) JET 420
  GO TO 30 JET 430
50  I = 2 JET 440
C   W1 SAME AS W3 EXCEPT DISTANCE IS ABOVE RHO JET 450
  W1(1) = DR(3)*FLOAT(K1-2) JET 460
  IF (K1.EQ.MAX1(3)) W1(1) = Y(3) JET 470
  W1(2) = DR(2)*FLOAT(K2-2) JET 480
  IF (K2.EQ.MAX1(3)) W1(2) = Y(2) JET 490
  CALL INTRP (X,RR,W1,RH) JET 500
  IF (w3(1).NE.w3(2)) CALL INTRP (X,RR,W3,W3(1)) JET 510
C   X(2) IS Y DISTANCE ON 3-D PLANE ABOVE RHO JET 520
C   X(3) IS Y DISTANCE BELOW RHO JET 530
  X(2) = W3(1) JET 540
                                         JET 550

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```
X(3) = RH          JET 560
X(1) = RH          JET 570
DO 60 J=1,3        JET 580
W1(1) = W2(J,1)    JET 590
W1(2) = W2(J,2)    JET 600
60 CALL INTRP (X,RHO,W1,W4(J))  JET 610
    CALL PROP (W4,RH,RUVP,6)      JET 620
70 RUVP(2) = RH      JET 630
80 FORMAT (8E16.8)   JET 640
C   W IS INTERPOLATED W VALUES AT RHO
C   RETURN           JET 650
C   I = 1            JET 660
90 CALL PROP (W2,RH,RUVP,6)  JET 670
    GO TO 70          JET 680
    END              JET 690
                                JET 700
```

```

$IBFTC INTRPS LIST
SUBROUTINE INTRP (R,S,P,ANS)                                INTP 10
DIMENSION R(3),P(3)                                         INTP 20
C      R  X ARRAY, THREE ENTRIES                               INTP 30
C      P  Y ARRAY, THREE ENTRIES                               INTP 40
C      S VALUE TO BE INTERPOLATED                            INTP 50
C      P  INTERPOLATED VALUE                                 INTP 60
C      X  DISTANCES ARE REFERENCED TO R(1)                  INTP 70
Q1 = S-R(1)                                              INTP 80
Q2 = R(2)-R(1)                                            INTP 90
Q3 = R(3)-R(1)                                            INTP 100
C = ((P(2)-P(1))*Q3+(P(1)-P(3))*Q2)/(Q2*Q3*(Q2-Q3))   INTP 110
C IF C=0 LINEAR INTERPOLATION                           INTP 120
IF (Q3.EQ.0.0) C = 0.0                                     INTP 130
B = (P(2)-P(1)-C*Q2**2)/Q2                            INTP 140
ANS = P(1)+B*Q1+C*Q1**2                                  INTP 150
RETURN                                                 INTP 160
END                                                   INTP 170
                                                INTP 180

```

```

$IBFTC AUXPT LIST
SUBROUTINE AUXPTS (W13,W24,MA,MAX,MBC)
DIMENSION W13(80,80),W24(80,80)
MBB = MBC+1
IF (MAX.LE.MA) GO TO 20
C   FILL IN DIAGONAL REFLECTION POINTS
MMAX = MAX-1
DO 10 I=MA,MMAX
L = I-3
DO 10 J=1,2
LL = I-J
K = I+3-J
W13(I,LL) = W13(K,L)
W24(I,LL) = W24(K,L)
W13(LL,I) = W24(L,K)
10 W24(LL,I) = W13(L,K)
20 IF (MA.GE.5) GO TO 30
C   FILL IN REFLECTION POINTS AT CENTER ENGINE REGION
W13(4,3) = W13(6,3)
W24(4,3) = W24(6,3)
W13(3,4) = -W13(3,6)
W24(3,4) = W24(3,6)
W13(4,2) = W13(6,2)
W24(4,2) = W24(6,2)
W13(2,4) = -W13(2,6)
W24(2,4) = W24(2,6)
30 DO 40 I=MA,MBB
C   REFLECT VALUES OF N=3 INTO N=1 LINF
W13(I,1) = W13(I,3)
W24(I,1) = W24(I,3)
W13(1,I) = W13(3,I)
40 W24(1,I) = -W24(3,I)
RETURN
END

```

	AXPT	10
	AXPT	20
	AXPT	30
	AXPT	40
	AXPT	50
	AXPT	60
	AXPT	70
	AXPT	80
	AXPT	90
	AXPT	100
	AXPT	110
	AXPT	120
	AXPT	130
	AXPT	140
	AXPT	150
	AXPT	160
	AXPT	170
	AXPT	180
	AXPT	190
	AXPT	200
	AXPT	210
	AXPT	220
	AXPT	230
	AXPT	240
	AXPT	250
	AXPT	260
	AXPT	270
	AXPT	280
	AXPT	290
	AXPT	300
	AXPT	310
	AXPT	320
	AXPT	330
	AXPT	340

```
$IBMAP FILE1
*
*      JET TAPE INPUT
ENTRY    .UN01.
.UN01. PZE      UNIT01
UNIT01 FILE    ,B(1),READY,BIN,BLK=256,INOUT,HOLD,HIGH
END
$IBMAP FILE2
*
*      CONTINUATION RUN INPUT
ENTRY    .UN02.
.UN02. PZE      UNIT02
UNIT02 FILE    ,B(2),READY,BIN,BLK=256,INOUT,HOLD,HIGH
END
$IBMAP FILE3
*
*      CONTINUATION RUN OUTPUT
ENTRY    .UN03.
.UN03. PZE      UNIT03
UNIT03 FILE    ,B(3),READY,BIN,BLK=256,INOUT,HOLD,HIGH
END
```

APPENDIX C

TWO-JET INTERACTION PROGRAM

Input Cards Format

FORTRAN Listing


```

$IBFTC MAIN      LIST          2JET 10
C               2JET 20
C               2JET 30
C               2JET 40
C               2JET 50
C               2JET 60
C               2JET 70
C               2JET 80
C               2JET 90
C               2JET 100
C               2JET 110
C               2JET 120
C               2JET 130
C               2JET 140
C               2JET 150
C               2JET 160
C               2JET 170
C               2JET 180
C               2JET 190
C               2JET 200
C               2JET 210
C               2JET 220
C               2JET 230
C               2JET 240
C               2JET 250
C               2JET 260
C               2JET 270
C               2JET 280
C               2JET 290
C               2JET 300
C               2JET 310
C               2JET 320
C               2JET 330
C               2JET 340
C               2JET 350
C               2JET 360
C               2JET 370
C               2JET 380
C               2JET 390
C               2JET 400
C               2JET 410
C               2JET 420
C               2JET 430
C               2JET 440
C               2JET 450
C               2JET 460
C               2JET 470
C               2JET 480
C               2JET 490
C               2JET 500
C               2JET 510
C               2JET 520
C               2JET 530
C               2JET 540
C               2JET 550

C   2 - JET PROGRAM

COMMON /INPROP/ GAM,GAM1,GAM2,M,N
DIMENSION W(4,56,56),W3D(3,80,2),RX(3),DR(3),MAX1(3),XX(20),YY(3)
*,F(4,56,3),G(4,56,3),W1(4),W2(4),W3(4),W4(4),F1(4),F2(4),G1(4),G2(2
*4),UQM(4),RWVP(4),RUVP(4),Y(3),W5(4)
REAL LAM0,LAM1,LAM2

C   READ INITIAL CONDITIONS OR DATA PARAMETERS FOR CONTINUATION RUN
READ (5,10) LMIN,LMAX,M0,IJL,IFLG,IDIV,JUMP,JUMP1,LAM0,GAM,
1AS0,AS1,AS2,FACTOR,RDJ,C,CC,ALF,TT,TS,DPRNT,CN,CXR,DL,CL
10 FORMAT (8I10/(8F10.5))
RDJ = RDJ/CN
C   ADIV DIVIDES INTO LAM1 UNTIL INTERACTION STARTS
ADIV = IDIV
IF (IDIV.EQ.0) ADIV = 1.0
LMAX = LMAX+1
RR = RDJ
DY = RDJ/FLOAT(M0)
DYY = DY
IF (JUMP1.GT.LMIN) DY = DY/2.0

C   ONE JET'S CENTER IS AT M=5
MB = M0+5

C   MC IS AUXILIARY GRID LINE TO RIGHT OF 3-D REGION
MC = MB+1

C   MA IS AUXILIARY GRID LINE TO LEFT OF 3-D REGION
MA = MB

C   NB IS MAXIMUM 3-D CALCULATED GRID LINE IN Z DIRECTION
NB = 2

C   NBP IS AUXILIARY GRID LINE ABOVE NB IT IS FILLED IN WITH JET VALUE
NBP = NB
ANB = 0.0

C   IF CONTINUATION RUN IS MADE, INFORMATION FROM PREVIOUS RUN IS
OBTAIN HERE

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C          2JET 560
C          IF (LMIN.NE.1) READ (2) W,LAM0,LAM1,GAM,M0,FACTOR,RR,NB,NBP,MA,ENT2JET 570
C          *H          2JET 580
C          PRINT DATA CAPTION          2JET 590
C          WRITE (6,20)          2JET 600
C          2JET 610
C          2JET 620
20 FORMAT (1H1,17(/),43X,5(1H*),25X,1H*2X5(1H*),2X7(1H*)/42X1H*5X1H*22JET 630
*4X,2(1H*,2X),7X,1H*/48X, 1H*, 24X2(1H*,2X),7X,1H*/47X, 1H*, 82JET 640
*X,5(1H*),12X,1H*,2X,4(1H*),6X,1H*/45X,1H*,27X,2(1H*,2X),7X,1H*/43X2JET 650
*, 1H*, 22X,2(3X,1H*),2X,2(1H*,9X),/42X,7(1H*),21X,3(1H*),3X,5(2JET 660
*1H*),5X,1H*//25X,2(1H*,2X),3X,1H*,2X,7(1H*),2X,5(1H*),2X,5(1H*),42JET 670
*X,4(1H*),4X,4(1H*),3X,7(1H*),2X,1H*,3X,4(1H*),3X,2(1H*,5X)/25X,1H*2JET 680
*,2X,2H**,4X,1H*,5X,1H*,5X,1H*,6X1H*4X1H*,2X,1H*,4X,1H*,2X,1H*,4X,12JET 690
*H*,5X,1H*,5X,1H*,2X,1H*,4X,1H*,2X,2H**,4X,1H*/25X,1H*,2X,3H* *,3X,2JET 700
*1H*,5X,1H*,5X,1H*,6X,1H*,4X,1H*,2X,1H*,4X,1H*,2X,1H*,10X,1H*,5X,1H2JET 710
**,2X,1H*,4X,1H*,2X,3H* *,3X,1H*/25X,4(1H*,2X),3X,1H*,5X,4(1H*),3X,2JET 720
*5(1H*),3X,6(1H*),2X,1H*,10X,1H*,5X,1H*,2X,1H*,4X,4(1H*,2X),/25X,9H2JET 730
** * *,3(1H*,5X),2(1X,1H*),1X2(4X,1H*),2X1H*5X,2(5X,1H*),2X,1H*2JET 740
*,2X,2(2X,1H*),3X,3H* */25X,2(3H* ),3H * 3(1H*,5X),5H * *,2(4X,1H2JET 750
**),2X,1H*,4X,1H*,2(5X,1H*),2X,1H*,4X,2(1H*,2X),4H **/25X3H* ,3(12JET 760
*H*,5X),5(1H*),2X,1H*,2(3X,1H*),4X,1H*,3X,4(1H*),1X,2(5X,1H*),3X,4(2JET 770
*1H*),3X,2(1H*,5X)//39X,2(5(1H*),3X),5H ****,4X,4(1H*),3X,5(1H*),2JET 780
*4X4(1H*),3X2(1H*,5X),/39X6(1H*,4X,3H* ),2(2H**,3X),/39X6(1H*4X3H*2JET 790
*,4(2H* ),/39X2(5(1H*),3X),1H*,4X,4H* *,7X,5(1H*),3X,6(1H*),3(22JET 800
*X,1H*),/32X,2(7X,1H*),3H *,2(4X,1H*),2X,12H* *** * * 2(4X,1H*),2JET 810
*2X,1H*,5X,1H*)          2JET 820
          WRITE (6,30)          2JET 830
30 FORMAT (39X,1H*,7X,1H*,3X,1H*,3X,1H*,4X,1H*,2X,1H*,4X,1H*,2X,1H*,22JET 840
*X,1H*,2(4X,1H*),2X,2(1H*,5X)/          2JET 850
* 32X,2(7X,1H*),4X,1H*,3X,4H****,4X,4H****,3(3X,1H*),4X,4H* 2JET 860
* *,5X,1H*/1H1)          2JET 870
          2JET 880
C          PRINT INPUT DATA DEFINITIONS          2JET 890
C          2JET 900
          WRITE (6,40)          2JET 910
40 FORMAT (36X,2(1H*,2X),4H *,4(1H*),2(3X,1H*),2X,5(1H*),7X,4(1H*),2JET 920
*4X,3H***,3X,5(1H*),3X,3H***/36X,5H* **,2(2X,1H*),1X,2(2X,1H*),3X,2JET 930
*2(1H*,4X),2X,2(3X,1H*),2X,2(1H*,3X),3H *,2(3X,1H*)/10X,5(2H* ),142JET 940
*X,2(2X,1H*),2(2H*),2X,4(1H*),2(3X,1H*),4X,1H*,6X,2(3X,1H*),2X,5(12JET 950
*H*),4X,1H*,4X,5(1H*),16X,5(2H*)/34X,3(3H*),2(3H*),4X,2(1H*,3X2JET 960
*),2H *,6X,2(3X,1H*),2X,2(1H*,3X),3H *,2(3X,1H*)/34X,2(3H*),1X,22JET 970
*(3H *),7X,3H***,5X,1H*,9X,4H****,2(3X,1H*),2(4X,1H*),3X,1H*//2JET 980
          WRITE (6,50) GAM          2JET 990
50 FORMAT (48X,30HRATIO OF SPECIFIC HEATS GAM = ,F6.2/78X,6(1H-)/) 2JET1000
RDJJ = RDJ*CN          2JET1010
          WRITE (6,60) RDJJ          2JET1020
60 FORMAT (26X,74HHALF THE SEPARATION DISTANCE OF THE AXIS OF THE TWO2JET1030
* NEAREST JETS IS RDJ = ,F7.3/100X,7(1H-)/)          2JET1040
          WRITE (6,70) CN          2JET1050
70 FORMAT (31X,63HTHE RADIUS OF THE INITIAL DATA LINE FOR THE SINGLE 2JET1060
*JET IS CN = ,F6.3/94X,6(1H-)/)          2JET1070
          WRITE (6,80) CXR          2JET1080
80 FORMAT (21X,84HTHE DISTANCE BETWEEN NOZZLE EXIT AND ORIGIN OF THE 2JET1090
*POLAR COORDINATE SYSTEM IS CXR = ,F6.3/105X,6(1H-)/)          2JET1100

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      WRITE (6,90) M0                               2JET1110
90 FORMAT (18X,94HTHE NUMBER OF GRID INTERVALS BETWEEN THE AXIS OF CE2JET1120
      *INTER JET AND THE INTERACTION PLANE IS M0 = ,I3/112X,3H---/)   2JET1130
      WRITE (6,100) LAM0                           2JET1140
100 FORMAT (37X,52HRA(0 OF GRID CROSS PLANE STEP SIZES DZ/DY IS LAM0=2JET1150
      * ,F6.3/89X,6(1H-)/)                      2JET1160
      LL = LMAX-LMIN                            2JET1170
      LMAX1 = LMAX-1                            2JET1180
      WRITE (6,110) LL,LMIN,LMAX1                2JET1190
110 FORMAT (29X,22HTHIS RUN WILL COMPUTE ,I4,26H CROSS PLANES FROM LMI2JET1200
      *N = ,I4,6H THRU ,8H LMAX = ,I4/51X,4H---,26X,4H---,14X,4H---/) 2JET1210
      IF (DPRNT.EQ.0.0) WRITE (6,120)             2JET1220
120 FORMAT (42X,48HPRINTING OCCURS FOR EVERY CALCULATED CROSS PLANE//)2JET1230
      IF (DPRNT.NE.0.0) WRITE (6,130) DPRNT       2JET1240
130 FORMAT (37X,26HPRINT INTERVAL IS DPRNT = ,F7.4,25H NOZZLE RADII DO2JET1250
      *WN STREAM/63X,7(1H-)/)                   2JET1260
      WRITE (6,140) JUMP1                         2JET1270
140 FORMAT (28X,52HTWICE AS MANY GRID INTERVALS ARE USED FOR THE FIRST2JET1280
      * ,I2,21H CROSS PLANES (JUMP1)/80X,2H---/) 2JET1290
      WRITE (6,150) IFLG                          2JET1300
150 FORMAT (46X,16HTHERE ARE IFLG =,I2,23H SHOCK POINTS INITIALLY/63X,2JET1310
      *1H-/)                                     2JET1320
      WRITE (6,160) ALF                           2JET1330
160 FORMAT (44X,39HTHE FACTOR ALF FOR THE INITIAL STEP IS ,F8.4/83X,8(2JET1340
      *1H-/)                                     2JET1350
      WRITE (6,170) IDIV                          2JET1360
170 FORMAT (36X,24HDX IS DIVIDED BY IDIV = ,I2,33H UNTIL INITIAL INTER2JET1370
      *ACTION OCCURS/60X,2H---/)                 2JET1380
      WRITE (6,180) JUMP                          2JET1390
180 FORMAT (30X,17HTHERE ARE JUMP = ,I4,51H PLANES CALCULATED WITH LAT2JET1400
      *ERALLY UNCENTERED SCHEME/47X,4H---/)       2JET1410
      WRITE (6,190) TT,TS                        2JET1420
190 FORMAT (11X,85HVALU S OF THE UNCENTERED DISTANCES FOR THE SCHEME A2JET1430
      *T THE INTERACTION PLANE ARE TT = ,F7.4,10H AND TS = ,F7.4/96X,7(12JET1440
      *H-),10X,7(1H-)/)                         2JET1450
      WRITE (6,200) CC                           2JET1460
200 FORMAT (41X,42HTOL RANCE ON THE VALUE OF ENTROPY IS CC = ,F9.4/83X2JET1470
      *,9(1H-)/)                                2JET1480
      WRITE (6,210) C                           2JET1490
210 FORMAT (29X,68HTC ERANCES THAT CONTROL THE LATERAL SPREADING OF 3-2JET1500
      *D REGION IS C = F5.3/97X,5(1H-)/)        2JET1510
      WRITE (6,220) FAFOR                       2JET1520
220 FORMAT (35X,52HC INSTANT MULTIPLIER FACTOR TO LAM1 TERM IS FACTOR =2JET1530
      * ,F7.4/87X,7(1H- /)                     2JET1540
      WRITE (6,230) A J,AS1,AS2                 2JET1550
230 FORMAT (33X,30H HE DAMPING FACTORS ARE AS0 = ,F7.3,7H AS1 = ,F7.3,2JET1560
      *7H AS2 = ,F7.3 33X,3(6(1H-),8X)/)       2JET1570
      WRITE (6,240) JL                           2JET1580
240 FORMAT (43X,14HTHE ELEMENTS IJL = ,I2,25H OF W IS USED FOR DAMPING2JET1590
      */62X,2H---/)                           2JET1600
      WRITE (6,250) DL,CL                      2JET1610
250 FORMAT (31X,17HTHE ARTIFICIAL VISCOSITY COEFFICIENTS ARE DL = ,F7.2JET1620
      *3,10H AND CL = ,F7.3/78X,7(1H-),10X,7(1H-)/1H1) 2JET1630
      MA3D = MA-1                             2JET1640
      GAM1 = GAM/(GAM-1.0)                     2JET1650

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GAM2 = (GAM+1.0)/(GAM-1.0)          2JET1660
H = .5*GAM2                         2JET1670
XDIST = 0.0                           2JET1680
LPLANE = LMIN                         2JET1690
C                                         2JET1700
C                                         2JET1710
C JET TAPE IS READ BELOW             2JET1720
C                                         2JET1730
C                                         2JET1740
DO 260 I=1,19                         2JET1750
XX(I) = 0.0                           2JET1760
260 IF (I.LT.3) YY(I) = 0.0           2JET1770
GO TO 290                            2JET1780
270 RX(3) = RX(2)                     2JET1790
Y(3) = Y(2)                           2JET1800
DR(3) = DR(2)                         2JET1810
MAX1(3) = MAX1(2)                     2JET1820
MAXX = MAX1(3)                        2JET1830
DO 280 M=2,MAXX                       2JET1840
DO 280 I=1,3                          2JET1850
280 W3D(I,M,2) = W3D(I,M,1)          2JET1860
290 READ (1) XD,RX(2),DX,Y(2),DR(2),MAX1(2),((W3D(I,J,1),I=1,3),J=1,802JET1870
*)
   IF (RR.NE.RDJ) GO TO 330          2JET1880
   DO 300 I=1,19                      2JET1890
   J = 20-I                           2JET1900
   XX(J+1) = XX(J)                   2JET1910
300 IF (J.LT.3) YY(J+1) = YY(J)       2JET1920
   XX(1) = RX(2)                      2JET1930
   YY(1) = Y(2)                        2JET1940
C                                         2JET1950
C IF PLUME OF JET IS LESS THAN INTERACTION DISTANCE CONTINUE TO READ2JET1970
C JET TAPE                            2JET1980
C                                         2JET1990
IF (Y(2).LE.RDJ) GO TO 290          2JET2000
CALL INTRP (YY,RDJ,XX,RR)            2JET2010
C                                         2JET2020
C RRDJ IS DISTANCE FROM NOZZLE EXIT INTERACTION OCCURS 2JET2030
C                                         2JET2040
RRDJ = RR                            2JET2050
RXP = CN*RR-CXR                      2JET2060
WRITE (6,310) RXP                    2JET2070
310 FORMAT (36X,22HINTERACTION WILL OCCUR,F10.5,28H EXIT RADII FROM NO2JET2080
*ZZLE EXIT/////)                      2JET2090
C                                         2JET2100
C                                         2JET2110
C                                         2JET2120
C CALCULATE SHOCK PROPERTIES BELOW    2JET2130
C FIRST SHOCK PROPERTIES DETERMINED ARE USED IN THE REGION OF M=MB 2JET2140
C                                         2JET2150
C                                         2JET2160
C                                         2JET2170
MM = MAX1(2)                         2JET2180
W1(1) = W3D(1,MM,1)                  2JET2190
W1(2) = W3D(2,MM,1)                  2JET2200

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W1(3) = W3D(3,MM,1) 2JET2210
W1(4) = 0.0 2JET2220
CALL PROP (W1,UQM,RWVP,5) 2JET2230
TNB = (RWVP(3)/UQM(1))**2 2JET2240
SNB = TNB/(1.+TNB) 2JET2250
P =(-(UQM(3)**2+2.)/UQM(3)**2-GAM*SNB)/3. 2JET2260
Q = (2.*UQM(3)**2+1.)/UQM(3)**4+((GAM+1.)**2/4.+((GAM-1.)/UQM(3)**2)*SNB) 2JET2270
R = (SNB-1.)/UQM(3)**4 2JET2280
A = Q-3.*P**2 2JET2290
B = R-P*Q-2.*ABS(P)**3. 2JET2300
PHI = (ACOS(-.5*B/(ABS(A)/3.)**1.5))/3. 2JET2310
AA = 2.*SQRT(-A/3.) 2JET2320
PI3 = 2.0943952 2JET2330
YY(1) = AA*COS(PHI)-P 2JET2340
YY(2) = AA*COS(PHI+PI3)-P 2JET2350
YY(3) = AA*COS(PHI+2.*PI3)-P 2JET2360
B = AMAX1 (YY(1),YY(2)) 2JET2370
IF (YY(3).LT.B) B = AMAX1(YY(3),AMIN1(YY(1),YY(2))) 2JET2380
AM = UQM(3)**2*B 2JET2390
PPP = (2.*GAM*AM-GAM+1.)/(GAM+1.) 2JET2400
RRR = (GAM+1.)*AM/((GAM-1.)*AM+2.) 2JET2410
B = AM*(GAM+1.)**2 2JET2420
PR = PPP/RRR 2JET2430
AM2 = (UQM(3)**2*B-4.*((AM-1.)*(GAM*AM+1.))/(B*PR)) 2JET2440
2JET2450
2JET2460
C CALCULATE INITIAL LAM1 2JET2470
C 2JET2480
LAM1 = FACTOR*SQRT(AM2-1.0) * ALF 2JET2490
RJB = RWVP(1) 2JET2500
U3D = UQM(1) 2JET2510
QB = RWVP(3) 2JET2520
PJB = RWVP(4) 2JET2530
Q2 = SQRT(U3D**2+QB**2-GAM1*PJB/RJB*2.0*(PPP/RRR-1.0)) 2JET2540
W(1,MB,2) = Q2*RJB*RRR 2JET2550
W(2,MB,2) = Q2**2*RJB*RRR+PJB*PPP 2JET2560
W(3,MB,2) = 0.0 2JET2570
W(4,MB,2) = 0.0 2JET2580
C 2JET2590
C DETERMINE ACTUAL STARTING DISTANCE FROM NOZZLE EXIT 2JET2600
C 2JET2610
RR = RR-LAM1*DY 2JET2620
LAM1 = LAM1/ADIV 2JET2630
BACKSPACE 1 2JET2640
DO 320 I=1,20 2JET2650
320 IF (XX(I).GT.RR) BACKSPACE 1 2JET2660
GO TO 290 2JET2670
330 IF (RX(2).LT.RR) GO TO 270 2JET2680
READ (1) K,RX(1),K,Y(1),DR(1),MAX1(1) 2JET2690
BACKSPACE 1 2JET2700
C 2JET2710
C FIND RADIUS OF JET AT GIVEN DISTANCE FROM NOZZLE EXIT 2JET2720
C 2JET2730
340 CALL INTRP (RX,RR,Y,YBD) 2JET2740
JJ = 0 2JET2750

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      JJJ = 1          2JET2760
      NBB = NB          2JET2770
      IF (RR.LT.RRDJ) GO TO 350          2JET2780
C
C COMPUTE 3-D REGION IN Z DIRECTION          2JET2790
C
      ANB = 2.0+SQRT((YBD/(LAM0*DY))**2-(DYY/DY*FLOAT(MB-5)/LAM0)**2)          2JET2800
      NB = ANB+1.0          2JET2810
      IF (NB.GT.55) CALL DUMP          2JET2820
      ANB = (ANB-2.0)*LAM0*DY*CN          2JET2830
      NBP = NB+1          2JET2840
      350 J = 0          2JET2850
      360 J = J+1          2JET2860
      JJ = JJ+1          2JET2870
C EXPAND 3-D REGION IN Y DIRECTION          2JET2880
      MA = MA -1          2JET2890
      MAX = MA          2JET2900
C
C
C BELOW JET VALUES ARE CALCULATED AND ARE FILLED INTO THE MESH WHEN          2JET2910
C IT IS NECESSARY          2JET2920
C
C
C
      370 DO 450 N=2,NBP          2JET2930
C
C THE FOLLOWING TWO STRINGS OF IF STATEMENTS DETERMINE WHICH POINTS          2JET2940
C MAY NEED JET VALUES          2JET2950
C
      IF (JJ.EQ.1.AND.N.GT.2) GO TO 450          2JET2960
      IF (JJJ.NE.1.AND.N.NE.NN) GO TO 450          2JET2970
      IF (N.GT.NBB.AND.J.EQ.2) MAX = MB          2JET2980
      IF (LPLANE.EQ.1.AND.JJ.EQ.1.AND.IFLG.EQ.0) MAX = MB          2JET2990
      DO 440 M=MA,MAX          2JET3000
      IF (JJJ.NE.1.AND.M.NE.MM) GO TO 440          2JET3010
C
C AN IS Z DISTANCE OF GRID POINT FROM CENTER JET          2JET3020
C
      AN = FLOAT(N-2)*LAM0          2JET3030
C
C AM IS Y DISTANCE OF GRID POINT TO CENTER JET          2JET3040
C
      AM = IFIX(DYY/DY)*(MB-5)+M-MB          2JET3050
C
C RHO IS ACTUAL DISTANCE FROM GRID POINT TO CENTER JET OR M=M2 JET          2JET3060
C
      RHO = DY*SQRT(AN**2+AM**2)          2JET3070
      IF (RHO.GE.YBD) GO TO 380          2JET3080
      IF (M.NE.MB.OR.N.LT.NB.OR.N.LE.NBB) GO TO 390          2JET3090
C
C CALCULATE JET PROPERTIES FOR PARTICULAR MESH POINT          2JET3100
C
      380 CALL JET (W3D,RUVP,YBD,DR,MAX1,Y,RX,RR,1)          2JET3110
C

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C COMPUTE REFERENCE ENTROPY 2JET3310
C IF (LPLANE.EQ.1) ENTH = CC*RUVF(4)/(RUVF(1)**GAM) 2JET3320
C GO TO 400 2JET3330
390 CALL JET (W3D,RUVF,RHO,DR,MAX1,Y,RX,RR,2) 2JET3340
400 RJB = RUVF(1) 2JET3350
U3D = RUVF(2) 2JET3360
QB = RUVF(3) 2JET3370
PJB = RUVF(4) 2JET3380
C
C BELOW IS DETERMINED THE COMPONENT OF VELOCITY IN THE PLANE V3D,W3D 2JET3390
C 2JET3400
C ANG3 = ATAN2(AN,AM) 2JET3410
V3D = QB*COS(ANG3) 2JET3420
W3D = QB*SIN(ANG3) 2JET3430
IF (M.EQ.MB) V3D = 0.0 2JET3440
410 DO 420 K=1,4 2JET3450
420 W1(K) = W(K,M,N) 2JET3460
IF (JJ.NE.1.OR.LPLANE.EQ.1) GO TO 430 2JET3470
CALL PROP (W1,W2,RWVF,5) 2JET3480
C
C C IS TOLERANCE APPLYING TO MA EXPANSION 2JET3490
C
C IF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING FOUR TEST TRANSFERS TO 350 THE 3-D REGION 2JET3500
C WILL EXPAND 2JET3510
C
C IF (ABS(QB-SQRT(RWVF(2)**2+RWVF(3)**2)).GT.C*QB) GO TO 350 2JET3520
IF (ABS(U3D-W2(1)).GT.C*U3D) GO TO 350 2JET3530
IF (ABS(RJB-RWVF(1)).GT.C*RJB) GO TO 350 2JET3540
IF (ABS(PJB-RWVF(4)).GT.C*PJB) GO TO 350 2JET3550
GO TO 440 2JET3560
430 W(1,M,N) = RJB*U3D 2JET3570
W(2,M,N) = RJB*U3D**2+PJB 2JET3580
W(3,M,N) = RJB*U3D*V3D 2JET3590
W(4,M,N) = RJB*U3D*W3D 2JET3600
440 CONTINUE 2JET3610
C
C JJJ=1, FOR AUXILIARY JET POINTS 2JET3620
C JJJ=2, FOR ENTROPY JET POINTS 2JET3630
C JJJ=3,4, AND 5 FOR AUXILIARY FILL IN JET POINTS WHEN MESH CHANGES 2JET3640
C SIZES 2JET3650
C
C GO TO (450,510,560,540,540), JJJ 2JET3660
450 CONTINUE 2JET3670
C
C
C THIS ENDS THE CALCULATION OF JET POINTS 2JET3680
C
C
C IF (NBP.EQ.NB) NFP = NB+2 2JET3690
IF (J.EQ.1) GO TO 360 2JET3700
IF (NB.EQ.2) NB = 3 2JET3710

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IF (MA.EQ.5) STOP 2JET3860
IF (LPLANE.NE.1) GO TO 470 2JET3870
IF (IFLG.NE.2) GO TO 520 2JET3880
C 2JET3890
C CALCULATE SHOCK POINTS 2JET3900
C 2JET3910
DO 460 J=1,4 2JET3920
460 W(J,MB,3) = W(J,MB,2) 2JET3930
GO TO 520 2JET3940
C 2JET3950
C COMPARE THE ENTROPY AT EACH 3-D MESH POINT WITH THE REFERENCE 2JET3960
C ENTROPY 2JET3970
C 2JET3980
470 NN = NBB + 1 2JET3990
480 NN = NN - 1 2JET4000
MM = MC 2JET4010
490 MM = MM-1 2JET4020
500 CALL PROP (W(1,MM,NN),UQM,RWVP,5) 2JET4030
IF (UQM(4).GT.ENTH) GO TO 510 2JET4040
J = 2 2JET4050
JJ = 2 2JET4060
JJJ = 2 2JET4070
C 2JET4080
C REPLACE 3-D VALUES WITH JET VALUES 2JET4090
C 2JET4100
GO TO 370 2JET4110
510 UU = ATAN2 (1.0,SQRT(UQM(3)**2-1.0)) 2JET4120
C 2JET4130
C FIND MINIMUM LAM1 2JET4140
C 2JET4150
UM = ABS(ATAN2(ABS(RWVP(2)),UQM(1))+UU) 2JET4160
UM1 = ABS(ATAN2(ABS(RWVP(3)),UQM(1))-UU) 2JET4170
IF (UM1.GT.UM) UM = UM1 2JET4180
IF (MM.EQ.MB.AND.NN.EQ.NBB) UN = UM 2JET4190
UN = AMAX1 (UN,UM) 2JET4200
IF (MM.GT.MA3D) GO TO 490 2JET4210
IF (NN.GT.2) GO TO 480 2JET4220
LAM1 = FACTOR/TAN(UN) 2JET4230
IF (RR.LT.RRDJ) LAM1 = LAM1/ADIV 2JET4240
C 2JET4250
C LAM2 IS LAM1 FOR 2-JET CONNFIGURATION 2JET4260
C 2JET4270
520 LAM2 = LAM1/LAM0 2JET4280
C 2JET4290
C DOUBLING MESH SIZE OCCURS BELOW 2JET4300
C 2JET4310
C 2JET4320
C 2JET4330
IF (LPLANE.NE.JUMP1) GO TO 570 2JET4340
JJJ = 2 2JET4350
IF (MOD(NBP,2).EQ.1) JJJ = 4 2JET4360
NB = (NBP+1)/2 2JET4370
NN = 2 2JET4380
NBP = NB+1 2JET4390
IF (JJJ.EQ.4) NN = NBP 2JET4400

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MM = MB-MA                                2JET4410
IF (MOD(MM,2).EQ.1) JJJ = JJJ+1          2JET4420
MA = (MA+MB+1)/2                          2JET4430
C
C   STORE EVERY OTHER GRID POINT BACK INTO ORIGINAL MATRIX
C
DO 530 N=2,NB                               2JET4440
DO 530 I=MA,MB                             2JET4450
M = MB+MA-I                               2JET4460
K = 2*M-MB                                 2JET4470
DO 530 J=1,4                               2JET4480
530 W(J,M,N) = W(J,K,2*N-2)              2JET4490
IF (MOD(JJJ,2).NE.0) MA = MA-1           2JET4500
DY = 2.0*DY                                 2JET4510
MM = MA                                    2JET4520
MMM = MM                                    2JET4530
MT = MM                                    2JET4540
IF (JJJ.EQ.2) GO TO 570                  2JET4550
C
C   FILL IN AUXILIARY JET GRID LINES IF NEEDED
C
C   GO TO 370                               2JET4560
540 MM = MM+1                            2JET4570
IF (MT.GE.MB) IF (JJJ-4) 550,570,550    2JET4580
MT = MM                                    2JET4590
GO TO 370                                 2JET4600
550 MM = MMM                               2JET4610
NN = 2                                     2JET4620
JJJ = 3                                     2JET4630
GO TO 370                                 2JET4640
560 NN = NN+1                            2JET4650
IF (NN.GT.NBP) GO TO 570                2JET4660
GO TO 370                                 2JET4670
570 CONTINUE                               2JET4680
MA3D = MA+1                              2JET4690
C
C   REFLECTION POINTS ARE FILLED IN
C
DO 580 N=2,NBP                           2JET4700
DO 580 J=1,4                            2JET4710
580 W(J,MC,N) = W(J,MB-1,N)*FLOAT((J-1)*(J-2)*(J-4)+1) 2JET4720
DO 590 M=MA,MC                           2JET4730
DO 590 J=1,4                            2JET4740
590 W(J,M,1) = W(J,M,3)*FLOAT((1-J)*(2-J)*(3-J)/3+1) 2JET4750
C
C   PRINT EVERY DPRNT INTERVAL
C
IF (RR.LT.XDIST) GO TO 670            2JET4760
XDIST = RR+DPRNT/CN                   2JET4770
C
C   WRITE HEADER FOR OUTPUT
C
IF (LPLANE.NE.LMIN) WRITE (6,600)      2JET4780
600 FORMAT (1H1)                         2JET4790

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RXP = CN*RR-CXR                                     2JET4960
WRITE (6,610) LPLANE,LAM1,LAM2,RXP,ANB,DY          2JET4970
610 FORMAT (1X,3HL =,I5, 9X,7HLAM 1 =,F10.5,10X,7HLAM 2 =,F10.5,
*10X,3HX =,F10.5,10X,4HZI =,F10.5,8X,4HDY =,F7.4///) 2JET4980
      WRITE (6,620)                                         2JET4990
      WRITE (6,620)                                         2JET5000
620 FORMAT (13X,7HDENSITY,5X,8HPRESSURE,4X,11HTEMPERATURE,4X,7HEN TROPY2JET5010
      *,6X           *4(8HVELOCITY,5X),8HMACH NO.)        2JET5020
      IPAGE = 6                                         2JET5030
      IF (LPLANE.EQ.1) IPAGE = 12                      2JET5040
      WRITE (6,630)                                         2JET5050
630 FORMAT (3X,1HM,4X,1HN,7X,1HR,12X,1HP,12X,1HT,12X,1HS,12X,1HU,12X,12JET5060
      *HV,12X,1HW,12X,1HQ,12X,1HM//)                  2JET5070
      DO 660 N=2,NB                                     2JET5080
      WRITE (6,640)                                         2JET5090
640 FORMAT (1H )                                     2JET5100
      IPAGE = IPAGE+1                                 2JET5110
      DO 660 M=MA3D,MB                                2JET5120
      IPAGE = IPAGE+1                                 2JET5130
C
C      KEEP LINE COUNT FOR HEADING AT TOP OF EACH PAGE 2JET5140
C
C      IF (IPAGE.LT.60) GO TO 650                     2JET5150
      IPAGE = 2                                         2JET5160
      WRITE (6,630)                                         2JET5170
C
C      COMPUTE AND PRINT W PROPERTIES                 2JET5200
C
C      650 CALL PROP (W(1,M,N),W1,W2,4)               2JET5210
      660 CONTINUE                                      2JET5220
C
C      SOLVE FOR X DISPLACEMENT FROM NOZZLE EXIT FOR NEXT PLANE 2JET5250
C
C      670 RR = RR+LAM1*DY                           2JET5280
      LPLANE = LPLANE+1                            2JET5290
      CALL INTRP (RX,RR,Y,YYBD)                      2JET5300
C
C      COMPUTATION TERMINATES IF RADIUS OF JET FROM AXIS TO BOUNDARY IS 2JET5320
C      DECREASING                                     2JET5330
C
C      IF (YYBD.LT.YBD) STOP                         2JET5340
C
C      COMPUTE F AND G FUNCTIONS OF W TAKING ONE GRID LINE AT A TIME 2JET5380
C      WHILE HOLDING N CONSTANT                      2JET5390
C
C      DO 750 N=2,NB                                2JET5400
      DO 700 M=MA,MC                                2JET5420
      IF (N.NE.2) GO TO 680                          2JET5430
C
C      THIRD SUBSCRIPT OF F AND G POSITIONS GRID POINT IN Z DIRECTION 2JET5450
C
C      IF SUBSCRIPT = 2, N                           2JET5460
      IF SUBSCRIPT = 2, N                           2JET5470
      IF SUBSCRIPT = 2, N                           2JET5480
      IF SUBSCRIPT = 2, N                           2JET5490
      IF SUBSCRIPT = 2, N                           2JET5500

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C CALL PROP (W(1,M,N),F(1,M,2),G(1,M,2)+1) 2JET5510
C IF SUBSCRIPT = 3, N-1 2JET5520
C CALL PROP (W(1,M,N-1),F(1,M,3),G(1,M,3)+1) 2JET5530
C GO TO 700 2JET5540
C WHEN N INCREASED BY ONE F AND G SUBSCRIPTS 1 AND 2 INCREASE BY ONE 2JET5550
C 2JET5560
C 2JET5570
680 DO 690 I=1,2 2JET5580
K = 4-I 2JET5590
DO 690 J=1,4 2JET5600
F(J,M,K) = F(J,M,K-1) 2JET5610
690 G(J,M,K) = G(J,M,K-1) 2JET5620
C 2JET5630
C IF SUBSCRIPT = 1, N+1 2JET5640
C 2JET5650
C 700 CALL PROP (W(1,M,N+1),F(1,M,1),G(1,M,1)+1) 2JET5660
C 2JET5670
C BELOW W VALUES ARE COMPUTED FOR NEXT PLANE 2JET5680
C 2JET5690
C 2JET5700
C 2JET5710
C DO 750 M=MMA3D,MB 2JET5720
CALL PROP (W(1,M,N),UQM,RWVP,5) 2JET5730
UU = ATAN2 (1.0,SQRT(UQM(3)**2-1.0)) 2JET5740
UM = ABS(ATAN2(ABS(RWVP(2)),UQM(1))+UU) 2JET5750
UM1 = ABS(ATAN2(ABS(RWVP(3)),UQM(1))-UU) 2JET5760
IF (UM1.GT.UM) UM = UM1 2JET5770
C DISTANCE OF FIRST STEP OF TWO STEP METHOD IS FOUND 2JET5780
C 2JET5790
C S = .5*(1.0+AS0*(FACTOR/LAM1/TAN(UM)-1.0)+AS1*LAM1*(F(IJL,M+1,2)-F(IJL,M-1,2))/W(IJL,M,N)+AS2*LAM2*(G(IJL,M,1)-G(IJL,M,3))/W(IJL,M,N)) 2JET5800
* 2JET5810
* 2JET5820
* 2JET5830
* 2JET5840
IF (M.EQ.MB.AND.LPLANE.LE.JUMP) GO TO 720 2JET5850
C STANDARD PROCEDURE FOR CALCULATION W'S AT S 2JET5860
C 2JET5870
C DO 710 J=1,4 2JET5880
W1(J) = .5*(W(J,M+1,N)+W(J,M,N))+S*LAM1*(F(J,M+1,2)-F(J,M,2))+.25*S*LAM2*(G(J,M,1)-G(J,M,3)+G(J,M+1,1)-G(J,M+1,3)) 2JET5890
* 2JET5900
W2(J) = .5*(W(J,M-1,N)+W(J,M,N))+S*LAM1*(F(J,M,2)-F(J,M-1,2))+.25*S*LAM2*(G(J,M,1)-G(J,M,3)+G(J,M-1,1)-G(J,M-1,3)) 2JET5910
* 2JET5920
W3(J) = .5*(W(J,M,N)+W(J,M,N+1))+.25*S*LAM1*(F(J,M+1,1)-F(J,M-1,1)+F(J,M+1,2)-F(J,M-1,2))+S*LAM2*(G(J,M,1)-G(J,M,2)) 2JET5930
* 2JET5940
* 2JET5950
* 2JET5960
710 W4(J) = .5*(W(J,M,N)+W(J,M,N-1))+.25*S*LAM1*(F(J,M+1,3)-F(J,M-1,3)+F(J,M+1,2)-F(J,M-1,2))+S*LAM2*(G(J,M,2)-G(J,M,3)) 2JET5970
* 2JET5980
* 2JET5990
* 2JET6000
GO TO 740 2JET6010
C SPECIAL PROCEDURE FOR FINDING W'S AT M=MB AND S 2JET6020
C 2JET6030
C 2JET6040
720 DO 750 J=1,4 2JET6050

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W1(J) = W(J,M,N)+.5*TT*(W(J,M+1,N)-W(J,M-1,N))+.5*TT**2*(W(J,M+1,N)2JET6060
*)+W(J,M-1,N)-2.0*W(J,M,N))+.5*S*LAM1*(F(J,M+1,2)-F(J,M-1,2))+.5*S*2JET6070
*LAM2*(G(J,M+1)-G(J,M,3))+S*LAM1*TT*(F(J,M+1,2)+F(J,M-1,2)-2.*F(J,M2JET6080
*.2))+.25*S*TT*LAM2*(G(J,M+1,1)-G(J,M+1,3)-G(J,M-1,1)+G(J,M-1,3)) 2JET6090
W2(J) = W(J,M,N)-.5*TT*(W(J,M+1,N)-W(J,M-1,N))+.5*TT**2*(W(J,M+1,N)2JET6100
*)+W(J,M-1,N)-2.0*W(J,M,N))+.5*S*LAM1*(F(J,M+1,2)-F(J,M-1,2))+.5*S*2JET6110
*LAM2*(G(J,M+1)-G(J,M,3))-S*LAM1*TT*(F(J,M+1,2)+F(J,M-1,2)-2.*F(J,M2JET6120
*.2))-2.25*S*TT*LAM2*(G(J,M+1,1)-G(J,M+1,3)-G(J,M-1,1)+G(J,M-1,3)) 2JET6130
W3(J) = W(J,M,N)+.5*TS*(W(J,M,N+1)-W(J,M,N-1))+.5*TS**2*(W(J,M,N+1)2JET6140
*)+W(J,M,N-1)-2.0*W(J,M,N))+.5*S*LAM1*(F(J,M+1,2)-F(J,M-1,2))+.5*S*2JET6150
*LAM2*(G(J,M+1)-G(J,M,3))+.25*S*LAM1*TS*(F(J,M+1,1)-F(J,M-1,1)-F(J,M2JET6160
*M+1,3)+F(J,M-1,3))+S*LAM2*TS*(G(J,M,1)+G(J,M,3)-2.0*G(J,M,2)) 2JET6170
730 W4(J) = W(J,M,N)-.5*TS*(W(J,M,N+1)-W(J,M,N-1))+.5*TS**2*(W(J,M,N+1)2JET6180
*)+W(J,M,N-1)-2.0*W(J,M,N))+.5*S*LAM1*(F(J,M+1,2)-F(J,M-1,2))+.5*S*2JET6190
*LAM2*(G(J,M+1)-G(J,M,3))-2.25*S*LAM1*TS*(F(J,M+1,1)-F(J,M-1,1)-F(J,M2JET6200
*M+1,3)+F(J,M-1,3))-S*LAM2*TS*(G(J,M,1)+G(J,M,3)-2.0*G(J,M,2)) 2JET6210
2JET6220
C DETERMINE F AND G PROPERTIES OF W AT S 2JET6230
C 2JET6240
740 CALL PROP (W1(1),F1(1),UQM,2) 2JET6250
CALL PROP (W2(1),F2(1),UQM,2) 2JET6260
CALL PROP (W3(1),UQM,G1(1),3) 2JET6270
CALL PROP (W4(1),UQM,G2(1),3) 2JET6280
2JET6290
C STORE RESULTS OF W IN TEMPORARY UNUSED SECTION OF W MATRIX 2JET6300
C 2JET6310
DO 750 J=1,4 2JET6320
750 W(J,M-1,N-1) = ((DL+1.0)/2.0*(CL-0.5)/0.5+(DL-1.0)/2.0)*W(J,M,N)+ 2JET6330
*(DL+1.0)/2.0*CL*(LAM1*(F1(J)-F2(J))+LAM2*(G1(J)-G2(J)))+(.25*(1.0-2JET6340
*(CL-0.5)/0.5)*(DL+1.0)/2.0-0.5*(DL-1.0)/2.0)*(W1(J)+W2(J)+W3(J)+W4)2JET6350
*(J)) 2JET6360
C RESTORE W VALUE CORRECTLY 2JET6370
C 2JET6380
C 2JET6390
DO 760 I=2,NB 2JET6400
N = NB+2-I 2JET6410
DO 760 M=MA3D,MC 2JET6420
DO 760 J=1,4 2JET6430
760 W(J,M,N) = W(J,M-1,N-1) 2JET6440
C 2JET6450
C 2JET6460
C 2JET6470
MA = MA+2 2JET6480
IF (LPLANE.LT.LMAX) GO TO 780 2JET6490
C 2JET6500
C STORE INFORMATION FOR CONTINUATION RUN 2JET6510
C 2JET6520
C 2JET6530
WRITE (3) W,LAM0,LAM1,GAM,M0,FACTOR,RR,NB,NBP,MA,ENTH 2JET6540
C 2JET6550
C WRITE OUT LAST PAGE 2JET6560
C 2JET6570
WRITE (6,770) 2JET6580
770 FORMAT (1H1,8(/),2(65X,1H* /),65X,1H*,3X,5(1H.)/65X,1H*,6X,1H./65X,2JET6590
*1H*,5X,1H./65X,1H*,4X,1H./ 65X,1H*,3X,5(1H.)/6(65X,1H* /),45X,3(2H*2JET6600

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*),14X,1H*,14X,3(2H*)/40X,1H*,13X,1H*,10X,1H*,10X,1H*,13X,1H*/38X2JET6610
,1H,17X,1H*,8X,1H*,8X,1H*,17X,1H*/65X,1H*/36X,1H*,21X,1H*,6X,1H*,2JET6620
6X,1H,21X,1H*/65X,1H*/35X,1H*,23X,1H*,5X,1H*,5X,1H*,23X,1H*/25X,42JET6630
1(2H)/35X,1H*,23X,1H*,5X,1H*,5X,1H*,23X,1H*/62X,4H*,33X,1H*,32JET6640
X,1H./36X,1H,21X,1H*,6X,1H*,6X,1H*,21X,1H*,5X,2(2H.)/59X,1H*,5X,2JET6650
1H,35X,1H./38X,1H*,17X,1H*,8X,1H*,8X,1H*,17X,1H*,8X,1H./40X,1H*,12JET6660
3X,2(2H),7X,1H*,10X,1H*,13X,1H*,10X,1H./45X,3(2H*),14X,1H*,14X,2JET6670
3(2H)/53X,1H*,11X,1H*/65X,1H*/50X,1H*,14X,1H*/65X,1H*/47X,1H*,12JET6680
7X,1H/65X,1H*/44X1H*20X1H*/65X1H*/28X,2(1H.,3X),5X,1H*,23X,1H*/292JET6690
X,2(2H.),33X,1H/30X,1H.,7X,1H*,26X,1H*/29X,2(2H.),32X,1H*/28X,12JET6700
H.,3X,1H.,32X,1H)
STOP

C 2JET6730
C IF NO MORE JET INFORMATION IS NEEDED GO AND FILL IN AUXILIARY JET 2JET6740
C PROPERTIES 2JET6750
C 2JET6760
780 IF (RR.LT.RX(2)) GO TO 340 2JET6770
C 2JET6780
C MORE JET INFORMATION IS NEEDED IN ORDER TO CONTINUE 2JET6790
C 2JET6800
GO TO 270 2JET6810
END 2JET6820

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$IBFTC PROPS LIST
SUBROUTINE PROP (W,F,G,I)
COMMON /INPROP/ GAM,GAM1,GAM2,M,N,BCD
DIMENSION W(4),F(1),G(1)

C   V = G(3)                               PROP 10
C   W = G(2)                               PROP 20
C   R = G(1)                               PROP 30
C   U = F(1)                               PROP 40
C   P = G(4)                               PROP 50
C   Q = F(2)                               PROP 60
C   M = F(3)                               PROP 70
C   S = F(4)                               PROP 80
C   G(3) = W(3)/W(1)                      PROP 90
C   G(2) = W(4)/W(1)                      PROP 100
IF (I.EQ.6) G(2) = 0.0                   PROP 110
A = GAM1*W(2)/(GAM2-G(3)**2-G(2)**2)    PROP 120
B = GAM2*W(1)**2/(GAM1*W(2))           PROP 130
G(1) = A*(1.0-SQRT(1.0-B/A))          PROP 140
F(1) = W(1)/G(1)                       PROP 150
G(4) = W(2)-F(1)*W(1)                  PROP 160
GO TO (20,20,30,10,10,60), I            PROP 170
10 F(2) = SQRT(F(1)**2+G(3)**2+G(2)**2) PROP 180
F(3) = F(2)/SQRT(GAM*G(4)/G(1))       PROP 190
F(4) = G(4)/(G(1)**GAM)                PROP 200
IF (I=4) 60,40,60                        PROP 210
      SOLVE FOR F FUNCTIONS             PROP 220
20 F(1) = -G(1)*G(3)                   PROP 230
F(2) = -W(3)                           PROP 240
F(3) = G(3)*F(1)-G(4)                 PROP 250
F(4) = G(2)*F(1)                       PROP 260
GO TO (30,60), I                        PROP 270
      COMPUTE G FUNCTIONS              PROP 280
30 G(1) = -G(1)*G(2)                   PROP 290
G(3) = G(3)*G(1)                       PROP 300
G(4) = G(2)*G(1)-G(4)                 PROP 310
G(2) = -W(4)                           PROP 320
GO TO 60                                PROP 330
40 T = GAM*G(4)/G(1)                   PROP 340
      PRINT FLUID PROPERTIES           PROP 350
WRITE (6,50) M,N,G(1),G(4),T,F(4),F(1),G(3),G(2),F(2),F(3),BCD
WRITE (6,50) M,N,G(1),G(4),T,F(4),F(1),G(3),G(2),F(2),F(3)    PROP 360
50 FORMAT (14,I5,1X,9E13.6,3X)          PROP 370
60 RETURN                                PROP 380
END                                     PROP 390
                                         PROP 400
                                         PROP 410
                                         PROP 420
                                         PROP 430

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$IBFTC JETS LIST
SUBROUTINE JET (W,RUVP,RHO,DR,MAX1,Y,RX,RR,I) JET 10
DIMENSION W(3,80,2),RUVP(4),DR(3),MAX1(3),RX(3),X(3),W1(2),W2(3,2) JET 20
*,Y(3),W3(2),W4(3) JET 30
C X(1) LIES TO LEFT OF CROSS PLANE JET 40
C X(2) LIES DOWN STREAM OF CROSS PLANE JET 50
X(1) = RX(3) JET 60
X(2) = RX(2) JET 70
X(3) = RX(3) JET 80
C I=1 CALCULATE JET VALUES CLOSE TO BOUNDARY OF JET JET 90
C I=2 CALCULATE INTERIOR JET VALUES JET 100
GO TO (20,10), I JET 110
C STEP SIZES CAN BE DIFFERENT FOR ANY TWO JET PLANES JET 120
10 K1 = RHO/DR(3)+2.0 JET 130
IF (K1.GT.MAX1(3)) K1 = MAX1(3) JET 140
K2 = RHO/DR(2)+2.0 JET 150
IF (K2.GT.MAX1(2)) K2 = MAX1(2) JET 160
IF (FLOAT(K1-1)*DR(3).EQ.FLOAT(K2)*DR(2)) K1 = K1-1 JET 170
GO TO 30 JET 180
20 K1 = MAX1(3) JET 190
K2= MAX1(2) JET 200
W2(1,2) = 0.0 JET 210
30 DO 40 J=1,3 JET 220
C W HERE IS W VALUES OF JET CROSS PLANE JET 230
C J IS THE W PROPERTY JET 240
C K1 IS THE W POSITION JET 250
C 1 OR 2 IS THE W CROSS PLANE CORRESPONDING TO X JET 260
W1(1) = w(J,K1,2) JET 270
W1(2) = w(J,K2,1) JET 280
40 CALL INTRP (X,RR,W1,W2(J,I)) JET 290
IF (W2(1,2).EQ.0.0) GO TO 90 JET 300
IF (I.EQ.1) GO TO 50 JET 310
I = 1 JET 320
C W3 GIVES DISTANCE FROM AXIS TO INTEGER DISTANCE BELOW RHO JET 330
W3(1) = FLOAT(K1-2)*DR(3) JET 340
IF (K1.GE.MAX1(3)) W3(1) = Y(3) JET 350
K1 = K1+1 JET 360
W3(2) = FLOAT(K2-2)*DR(2) JET 370
IF (K2.GE.MAX1(2)) W3(2) = Y(2) JET 380
K2 = K2+1 JET 390
IF (DR(2).NE.DR(3)) K1 = K1+1 JET 400
IF (K2.GT.MAX1(2)) K2 = MAX1(2) JET 410
IF (K1.GT.MAX1(3)) K1 = MAX1(3) JET 420
GO TO 30 JET 430
50 I = 2 JET 440
C W1 SAME AS W3 EXCEPT DISTANCE IS ABOVE RHO JET 450
W1(1) = DR(3)*FLOAT(K1-2) JET 460
IF (K1.EQ.MAX1(3)) W1(1) = Y(3) JET 470
W1(2) = DR(2)*FLOAT(K2-2) JET 480
IF (K2.EQ.MAX1(3)) W1(2) = Y(2) JET 490
CALL INTRP (X,RR,W1,RR) JET 500
IF (W3(1).NE.W3(2)) CALL INTRP (X,RR,W3,W3(1)) JET 510
C X(2) IS Y DISTANCE ON 3-D PLANE ABOVE RHO JET 520
C X(3) IS Y DISTANCE BELOW RHO JET 530
X(2) = W3(1) JET 540
X(3) = W3(1) JET 550

```

```
X(3) = RH          JET 560
X(1) = RH          JET 570
DO 60 J=1,3        JET 580
W1(1) = W2(J,1)    JET 590
W1(2) = W2(J,2)    JET 600
60 CALL INTRP (X,RHO,W1,W4(J))
CALL PROP (W4,RH,RUVP,6)
70 RUVP(2) = RH    JET 610
80 FORMAT (8E16.8) JET 620
C   W IS INTERPOLATED W VALUES AT RHO
RETURN             JET 630
C   I = 1            JET 640
90 CALL PROP (W2,RH,RUVP,6)
GO TO 70           JET 650
END                JET 660
                           JET 670
                           JET 680
                           JET 690
                           JET 700
```

```

$IBFTC INTRPS LIST          INTP 10
      SUBROUTINE INTRP (R,S,P,ANS)    INTP 20
      DIMENSION R(3),P(3)           INTP 30
C      R   X ARRAY, THREE ENTRIES   INTP 40
C      P   Y ARRAY, THREE ENTRIES   INTP 50
C      S VALUE TO BE INTERPOLATED  INTP 60
C      P   INTERPOLATED VALUE      INTP 70
C      X   DISTANCES ARE REFERENCED TO R(1)  INTP 80
Q1 = S-R(1)                  INTP 90
Q2 = R(2)-R(1)                INTP 100
Q3 = R(3)-R(1)                INTP 110
C = ((P(2)-P(1))*Q3+(P(1)-P(3))*Q2)/(Q2*Q3*(Q2-Q3))  INTP 120
C IF C=0 LINEAR INTERPOLATION  INTP 130
IF (Q3.EQ.0.0) C = 0.0        INTP 140
B = (P(2)-P(1)-C*Q2**2)/Q2  INTP 150
ANS = P(1)+B*Q1+C*Q1**2     INTP 160
RETURN                         INTP 170
END                           INTP 180

```

```
$IBMAP FILE1
*      JET TAPE INPUT
    ENTRY   .UN01.
.UN01. PZE     UNIT01
UNIT01 FILE   ,B(1),READY,BIN,BLK=256,INOUT,HOLD,HIGH
END
$IBMAP FILE2
*      CONTINUATION RUN INPUT
    ENTRY   .UN02.
.UN02. PZE     UNIT02
UNIT02 FILE   ,B(2),READY,BIN,BLK=256,INOUT,HOLD,HIGH
END
$IBMAP FILE3
*      CONTINUATION RUN OUTPUT
    ENTRY   .UN03.
.UN03. PZE     UNIT03
UNIT03 FILE   ,B(3),READY,BIN,BLK=256,INOUT,HOLD,HIGH
END
```

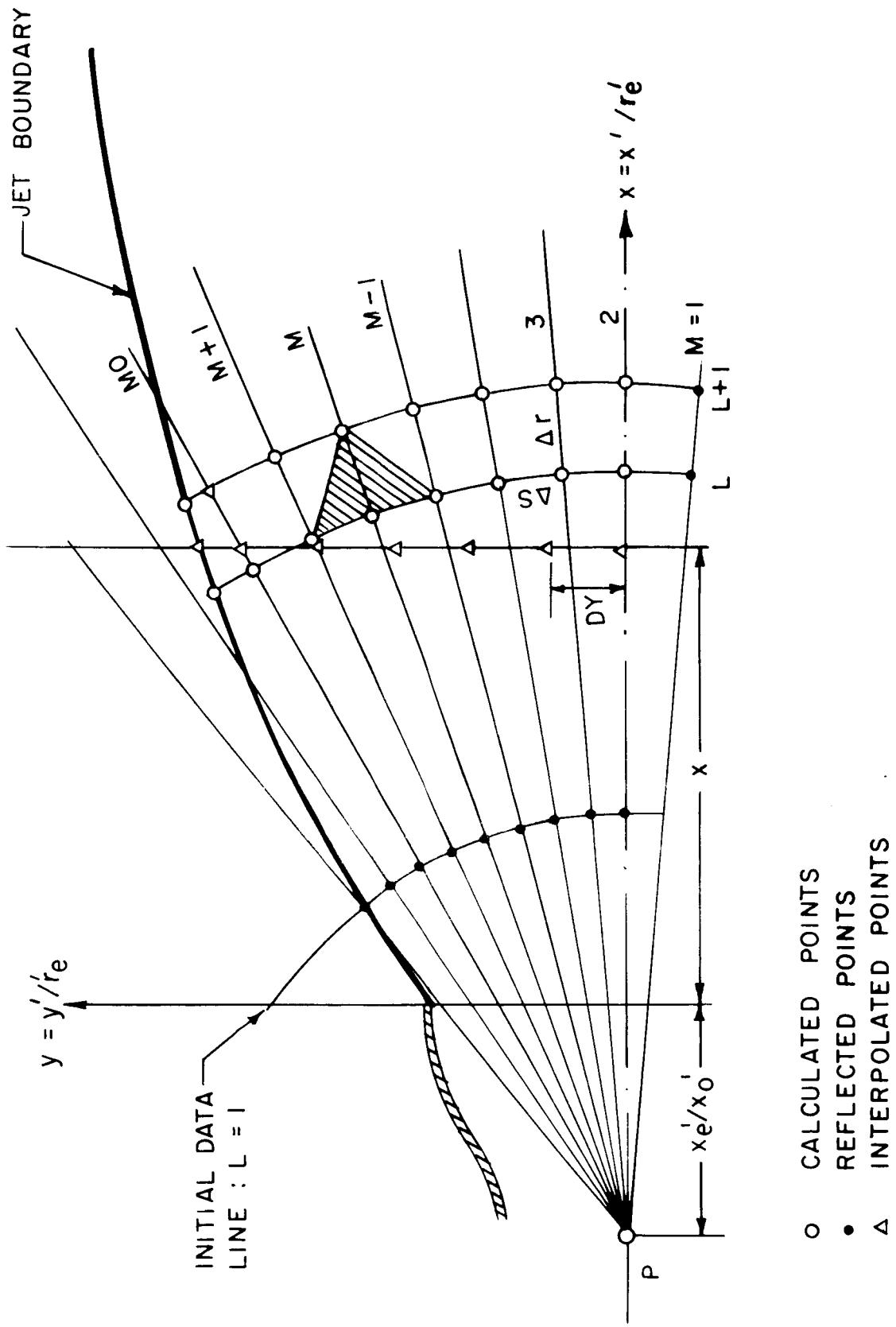


FIG. 1 : SKETCH OF THE FLOW FIELD OF A SINGLE JET

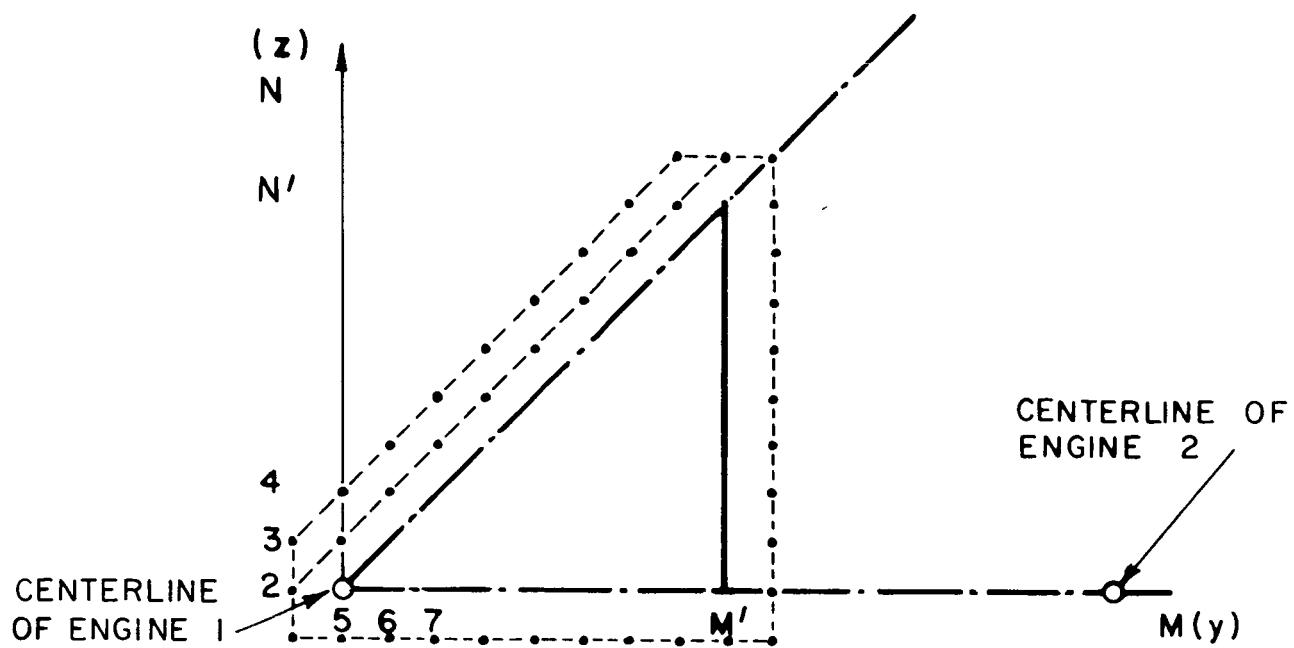


FIG 2 A: PHYSICAL PLANE, REGULAR MESH SIZE

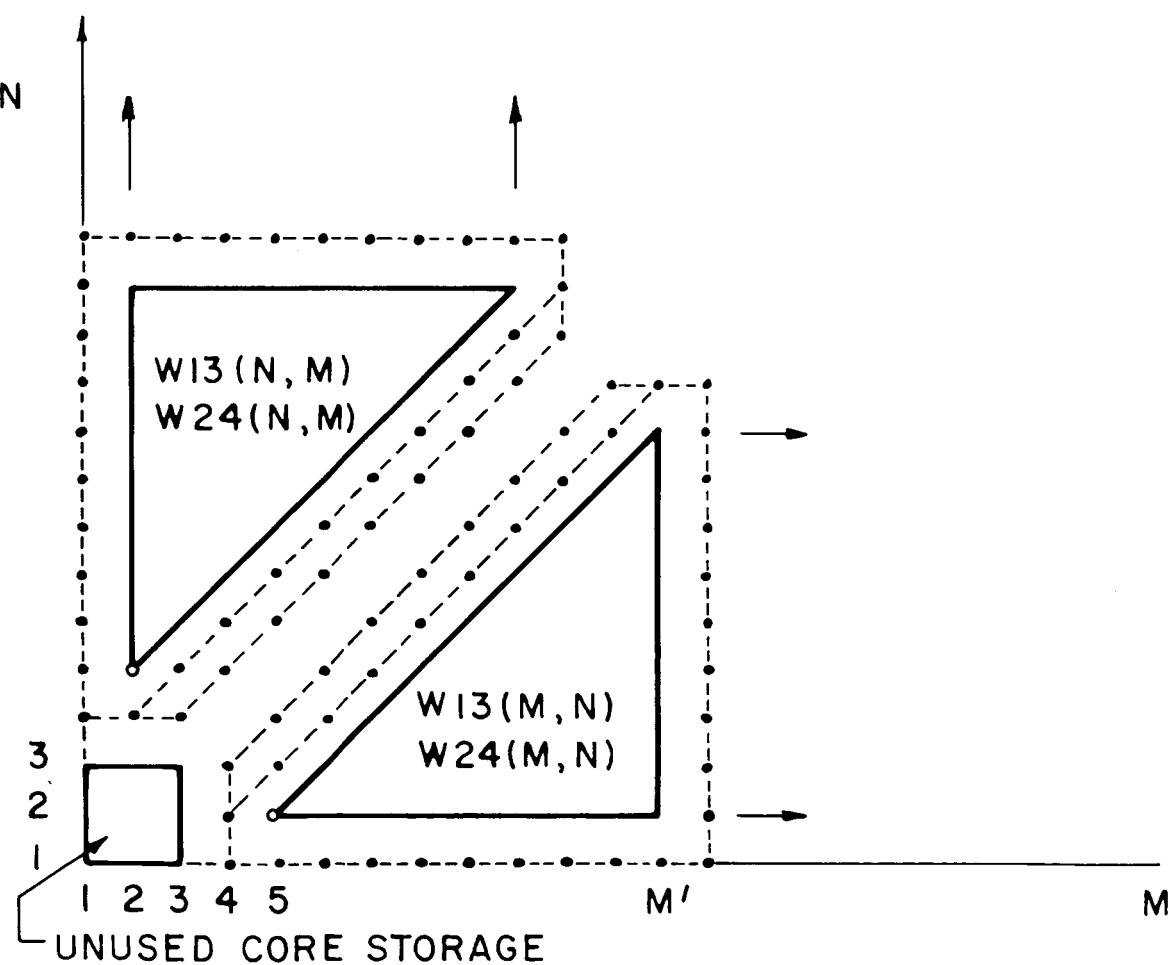


FIG. 2 B: CORE STORAGE FOR REGULAR MESH SIZE DURING 2-JET INTERACTION

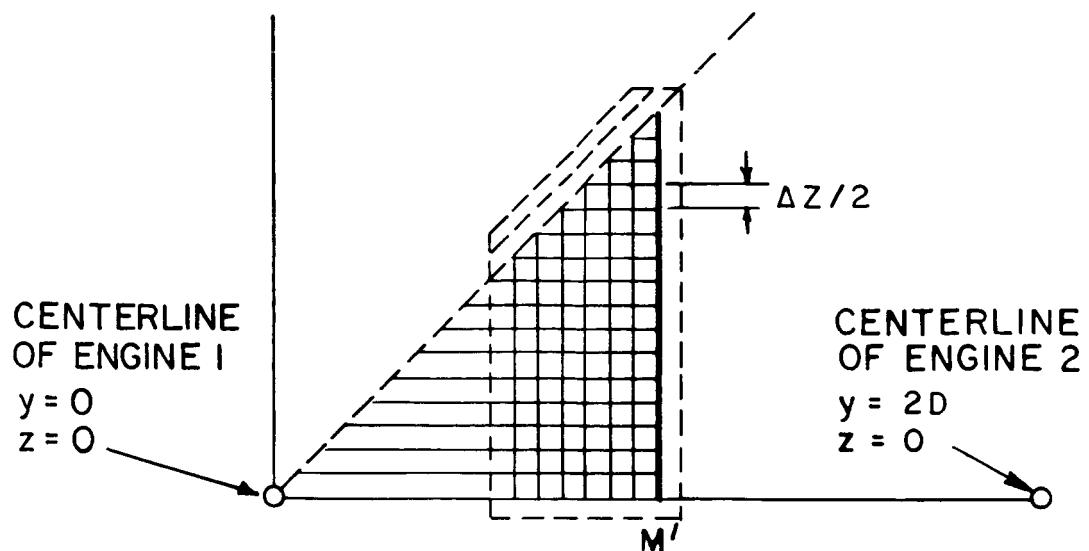


FIG 3 A : PHYSICAL PLANE, REFINED MESH SIZE

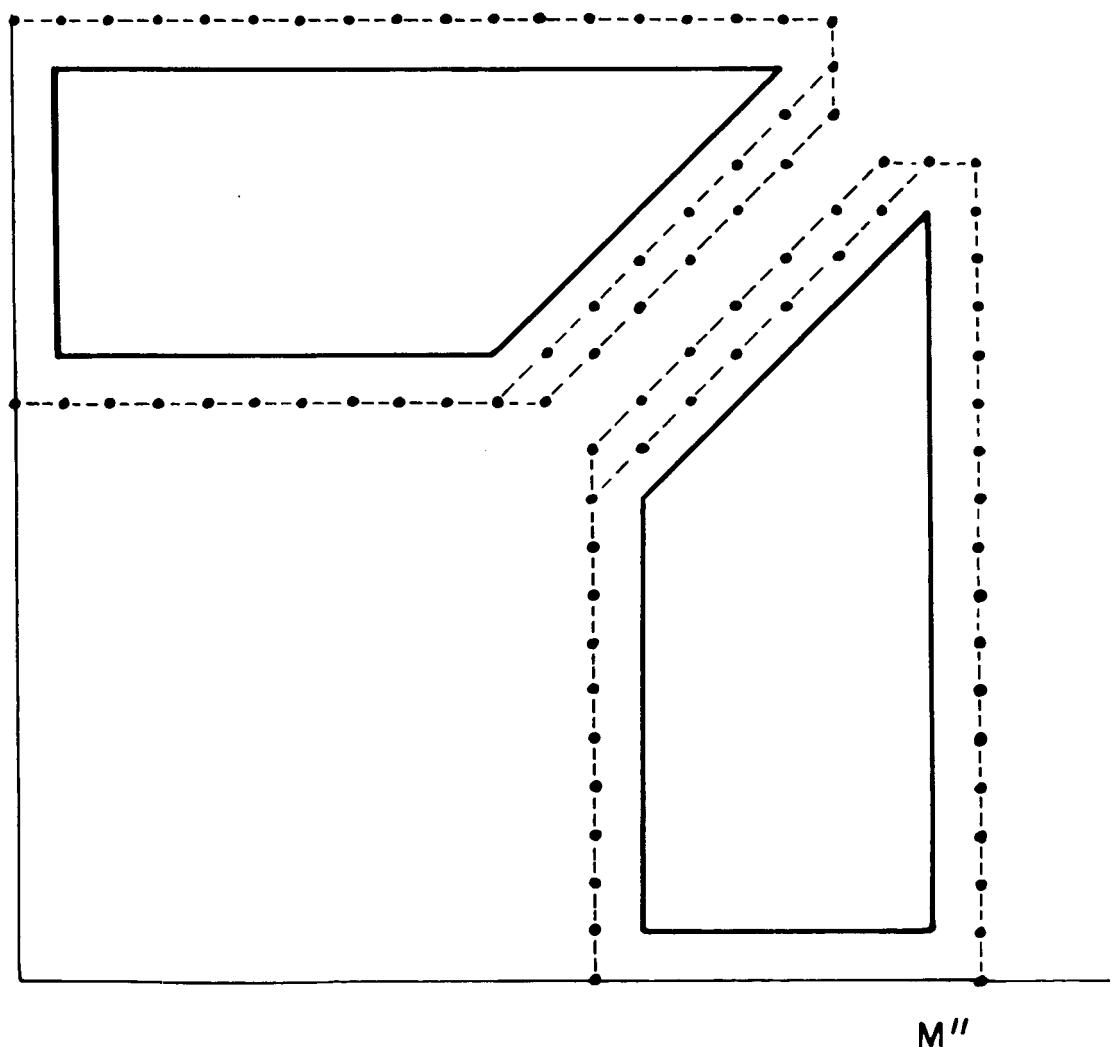


FIG 3 B : CORE STORAGE FOR REFINED MESH
DURING 2 - JET INTERACTION

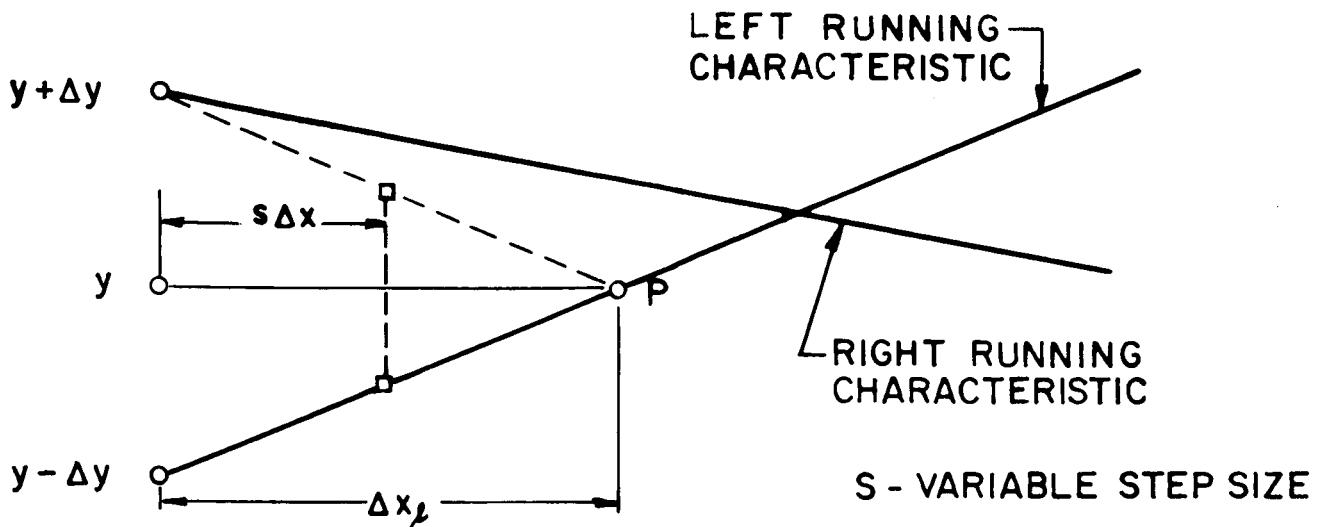
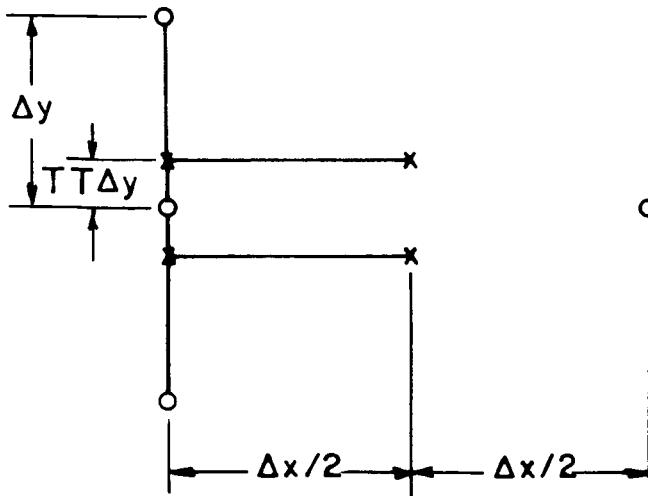
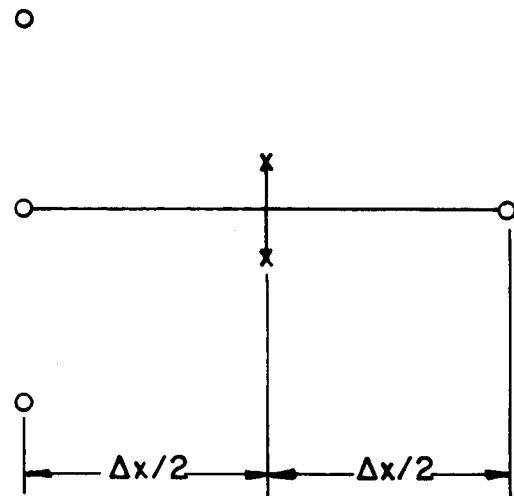


FIG. 4 A : DAMPING PARAMETER ASO

○ - REGULAR MESH POINT
× - $F(w)$ AND $Q(w)$ EVALUATED AT THIS LOCATION



FIRST STEP



SECOND STEP

FIG. 4 B LATERALLY UNCENTERED DIFFERENCE SCHEME